MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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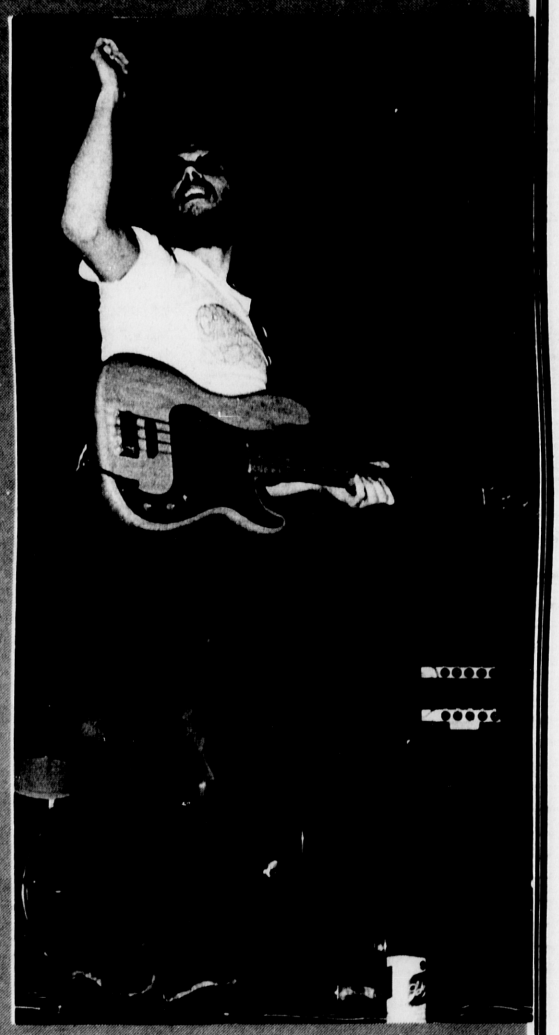

Photos by Michael Metz

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Examination of Pump Storage Plant Plans

BY DAVID K. SMITH

It seems to me that there has never been a better opportunity for Middlebury students and faculty to go through the painstaking examination of facts relating to a controversy than the issue of the pump-storage plant. The matter at hand is so important that conclusions not based on fact or not based on meticulous examination of facts may be dangerous or even disastrous.

The Facts

Let us attempt a definition of the matter of concern. The proposals for generating stations in Addison County come about **not** because **present** power supplies are inadequate but because of very large annual increases in usage. Most precisely, electric companies must be prepared to provide for **peak** needs - for the largest total simultaneous use of power at a given time in the service area. In Vermont, the annual peak is invariably in December when daylight hours are the shortest in the year, the weather is cold, Christmas tree lights are glowing in many homes, and businesses are staying open every evening to meet the Christmas rush. Each year, the peak usage is substantially higher than the year before. Peak load/kilowatt data as presented below has been verified with the Vermont Public Service Board.

The average annual increase in peak, 1962-1970 is 10.5%. The figure for the past three years is 13.8% and for the last four is 13.0%. If annual growth in peak is on the order of 13%, then the power companies will have to have 100% more power ready roughly every 6 years. If the electric companies are able to provide the power needed to meet **peak** demands, then they will be able to provide the total kilowatt hours of energy needed through the rest of the year.

Any serious discussion of Addison County's role in the Vermont electric power dilemna simply must focus on the statistics. Proposed solutions can only be viewed as practical if they relate directly to the data at hand.

The bulk of the discussions I have heard as to what should be done seem to ignore the facts of the situation and show a lack of knowledge of the lead times for plant and transmission construction. If it were agreed today that a 400 mw fossil-fueled generating plant should be built in Vermont at a site already known, it would be years (under favorable conditions) before any power would be generated.

If it were an 800 mw atomic plant which was decided on for a known site, seven to eight years would be needed under favorable conditions. Power needs under the rates of increase of recent years would very nearly double while the fossil plant was being built and would increase by about one and a half imtes while the atomic plant was in process. Seen in this light, the problems of the men charged with power supply responsibility are no less than awesome.

Further Considerations

Moreover, electric power plants are not homogeneous in terms of the power produced. Some plants generate what is known as "base load" electricity - electricity which is needed 24 hours of the day. Others generate for "peaking" purposes. They run only a few hours when needs are greatest. An effort is being made to develop fossil-fueled plants which may be shut down relatively quickly and started up again after a few hours. These are known as "cyclers."

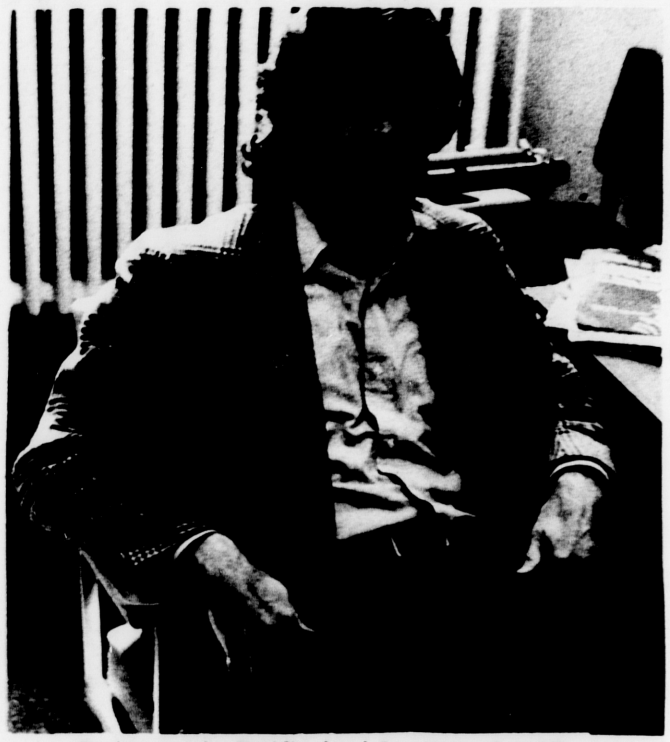
The pumped generating station under study for the Middlebury area would not be a cycler nor would it run 24 hours daily. It would generate for about 14 hours and then be idle while the water was pumped back up to the upper reservoir. As best the planners can see the need today, Vermont will be seriously lacking in power of the cycling variety in 1976 and in power a large pumped storage, fossil, or nuclear plant could supply in 1980. The alternative to the pumped storage plant would be a large - say 800 mw - fossil or atomic fueled base load station.

The Present Sources of Power

Since 80 % of Vermont's electric power is presently supplied from facilities outside the state, why do we propose to build our own and most particularly, why in Addison County?

32% of Vermont's present power supply is from the state of New York Power Authority. The

continued on page 4



Professor John Freidin, local Secretary of AAUP

AAUP Sec. Freidin Seeks Student Cooperation

The American Association of University Professors is a national organization which, in the words of local secretary John Freidin, 'promotes the interests of college professors and defends academic freedom.' Mr. Freidin, assistant professor of education, has been a member of the AAUP for three years and says that the local group of about 15-20 members is a discussion instrument for faculty to speak on issues which affect their profession. While it is not a union, the AAUP does formally censure colleges which have mistreated faculty and provides comparative financial information for college faculty.

Local chapter meetings are held somewhat less than once a month and deal with such things as the question of tenure and contract terms. This year some of the issues will be the rights of students, governance, the wage-prize freeze, and perhaps local issues such as VELCO and women's rights. The AAUP apparently does not actually take any action at Middlebury, but they do present resolutions to President Armstrong and, according to Mr. Freidin, most of the time the resolution is acknowledged and acted on or responded to. Apparently, the members of the AAUP have no single common interest except that they are people 'willing to fight the institution--aggressive.'

John Craven, professor of economics, pointed out the alternative forum aspect of the organization. He believes in its objectives of protecting the rights and ethical standards of teachers. When asked why the local organization is so small, Mr. Craven noted that it was probably because dues were high and that New England has generally weak chapters. Mr. Freidin replied that many faculty members are secure and satisfied in what Middlebury is and do not wish to upset it. It seems as though the AAUP suffers from the same apathy to which students at Middlebury subject their own organizations.

Mr. Freidin said that some issues could possibly be aided by student faculty cooperation. He expressed hope that this year's student government acknowledges faculty interest in student activities, and looked forward to coalition and cooperation between faculty and students.

Nader didn't win, but...

Awaiting Ralph Nader's arrival last Friday at the UVM gymnasium, I heard a girl behind me talking about working for a local politician in his bid for office. 'How did he do?' her friend asked. 'He didn't win', she replied, 'but his principles were great.'

I had the impression that the three thousand odd people who gathered to hear Nader were of a similar state of mind. They came to witness the struggle of the little man, the self-proclaimed defender of human dignity, as he lashed out at the system, took on the corporate state, and was crushed beneath it. Their liberal consciences placated, they could say afterwards, 'he didn't win, but...'

As Nader moved to the podium, grim, unshaven, thin and looking weary, he wasn't the impressive figure that one might expect. It is when he speaks that Nader comes alive, gesticulating, emphasizing his points with his

His speech was over two hours long. His points were simple- his proofs detailed. It is up to us, Nader said, to consider these issues 'If we are going to reclaim this country...and look to the f..ure rather than stumble into the future.' The following are his essential points, without supporting proof.

Who decides what applications are to be made of our technological advances? Not the people, certainly. Antiquated methods of building homes, impure drinking water, and the dilapidated state of mass transit are examples. In a society as advanced as ours, why aren't these problems being solved?

Business representation on regulatory commissions (most often as a majority), means that business regulates the level of violence that it may inflict of the general public. Violence, that is, that comes in the form of defective and unsafe automobiles, health hazards that are inherent in the existence of large corporations, and so on.

We must question the prevailing belief that economic growth, per se, is a good thing. In every society, economic growth is necessary for stability and health. For too long, however, we have been motivated by a philosophy that reveres progress for its own sake. We must concentrate on qualitative growth and refuse to accept unlimited, quantitative growth as a glorious tribute to our ingenuity. It is only a tribute to our stupidity.

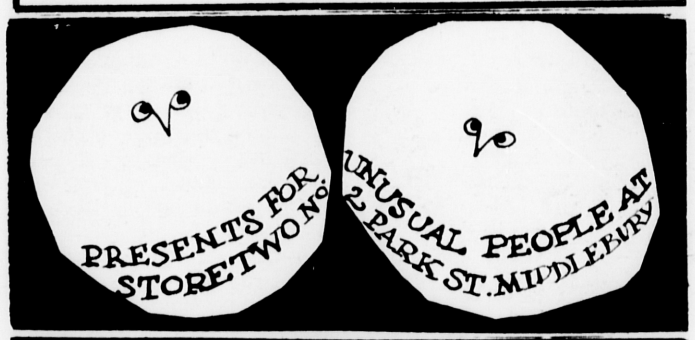
We cannot rely on cause and effect proofs of unreliability or danger. We must begin by relying on speculative reports and predictions so that we may foresee problems, rather than ignoring them as in the past.

Consumers must begin to examine critically the economy they act within. They must get the facts, and develop an organization will make them public. The consumer once had power over what he bought. He must regain it.

Having made these points, Nader examined the nature of the problem. How does one divide control between those who are effected by production and those who are produced?

There is an obvious conflict. Control distributed completely among the people is anarchy. The other extreme is monopoly and exploitation by owners.

Nader wants far more control in the hands of consumers and workers. He explained in detail the formation of Public Interest Research Groups (PIRG) which would answer the need. They would call for public funding of professionals, and a coalition of students and concerned consumers who would lobby for consumer interests and make the laws work for consumers.



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ROTC Experiences Revival: 39 Enrolled

BY BARBARA DUFF

Thirty-nine students, twenty-three of whom are freshmen, are presently enrolled in the Reserve Officer Trainig Corps Program at Middlebury. Last year only ten freshmen were enrolled, according to post commnnder Lt. Col. Marr.

ROTC has been at Middlebury since 1952 when Middlebury requested a contract with the army. The purpose of ROTC, as stated in the instruction manual, is to provide "a program at college level institutions designed to attract, motivate, and prepare selected students with potential to serve as commissioned officers in the Regular Army or the U.S. Army Reserve."

The 4-year program is divided into two phases--a two-year Basic Course usually taken in the freshman and sophomore years and a two-year Advanced Course taken in the junior and senior years. The instructors stress the fact that class hours, although they do not count as academic credits at Middlebury, are not demanding; freshmen meet once a week for one hour. Students are under no obligation until the end of their sophomore year to commit themselves to the army. If a student has been taking the course for two years and then is given a high draft number, he may drop the course with no problem.

The major advantage of ROTC is automatic classification of 1-D which ensures draft deferment until all schooling has been completed. Once a student has committed himself to the Advance Course, he receives an allowance of $50 a month which will soon become $100 a month when Congress approves the new Armed Serviced Pay bill. After the student has completed the program, he is obligated to fulfill active duty and four years of reserve duty as an officer.

In 1952, ROTC was mandatory for all males at Middlebury. Five years ago, the program became voluntary and enrollment decreased as public opinion against the war accelerated. Now, since student deferments are no longer available outside of ROTC, enrollment is growing larger again.

Student feeling against ROTC reached its peak two years ago when a group of students broke into ROTC offices and destroyed some army equipment. In the spring of 1970 ROTC personnel were stripped of their faculty standing by the faculty. The faculty also took away any academic credit from the ROTC program. The only other ROTC programs in Vermont are at UVM and Norwich.

Those who do opt to take the ROTC program have the opportunity of receiving scholarships. The army ROTC scholarship pays for tuition, textbooks, laboratory fees, and other educational expenses. In addition, the student receives a tax-free subsistence allowance of $50 a month, except for six weeks' summer training session when he receives one-half the pay of a second lieutenant. A mileage allowance is also given. Essentially all the student has left to pay for is room and board.

Freshmen can enroll in ROTC until early in November. Students who do not enroll in ROTC during freshman year and who desire to get into the program can only do so by attending a six-week summer camp between their sophomore and junior years. Once this is completed, the student can enroll in the advanced program. However, students can be drafted up until the time they complete the summer camp session.

Lt. Marr and the other officers who run the ROTC program at Middlebury stress the fact that anyone is welcome to come and consult them about their draft status as well as about the ROTC program. They also point out that the students enrolled in ROTC do not all have crew-cuts...

Morrisseau discusses "the political system"

"The question which faces us all is how to regain our faith and trust in government, how to regain our pride in our country and thus the full dignity that has been stolen from us."

Dennis Morrisseau
September 28, 1971

Dennis Morrisseau, candidate for the house of Representatives in the November 16th primary elections, spoke to Middlebury students in Proctor Lounge on Monday, October 4th. His discussion dealt with the forthcoming elections, the wage-price freeze, the Supreme Court, and the Vermont electorate.

Morrisseau stated that "the political system is not responding to the people," and that while everyone knows this, no one is willing to say it. He expressed dissatisfaction with politicians who, once elected, move on to Montpelier or Washington and are never heard from again. He urged students to participate in the coming elections, since for the first time, 18 year olds will vote in Vermont.

Vermont has a small electorate, he said, and candidates "can be heard." Morrisseau spoke of the possibility of forming a coalition between young and old voters; between students and the traditional Vermont "yankees." Both groups, he said, are discontented with government credibility and with the lack of government response to their problems and demands. He also envisioned the organizations of the "man in the street" against corporate power in order to win "local economic independence,." Most people, he said, are against big business but are not aware of the fact that the rich are not paying their share of taxes. "Organizing people on their own behalf will tear down big business."

Morrisseau also referred to Nixon's wage-price freeze, describing it as a means by which corporations are increasing their profits at the expense of the taxpaying citizens. He pointed out the fact that the wage-price freeze does not effect profit margins of large corporations, which are free to increase their profit margins during the freeze.

In reference to the U.S. judiciary system Morrisseau said "the voter can write off the Supreme Court." President Nixon has already appointed two members, Chief Justice Berger, and Associate Justice Blackmun, and now has the opportunity to fill the vacancies created by the retirement of Justices Black and Harlan. The illness of Justice Marshall may make a fifth Nixon appointment possible. Morrisseau said that the result of this will be Di'Dick Nixon times five' sitting on the Supreme Court for the next twenty years.

Morrisseau estimated that only 8,000 votes would be cast in the Democratic Primary due to the absence of Presidential and local candidates. In view of his prediction regarding such a low voter turnout, student votes could play a major role in the future of Vermont politics.

STUDENT FORUM ELECTION RESULTS

Thursday night the Student Forum met to elect representatives to various college committees. The Education Council: Noel Ferris, '73; Jack Montgomery, '72; Andy Reding, '74; and Pam Jones, '75. The Curriculum Committee, a subcommittee of the Education Council: Noel Ferris and Jack Montgomery. The Community Council: Bob Mtezger, '72; Bruce Tofias, '72; Bill Everett, '72; Mark Zuroff, '72; and Cilla Stone, '75. The Teacher Education Committee: Jane Stallard, '72 and Julie Witt, '73. Still to be chosen--ROTC committee, Library, Athletic Policy, Concert-Film committees. Anyone wishing to serve on those committees should contact their representative. **Elections of students to the Resources Council will be held Sunday night at seven o'clock in Munroe Faculty Lounge.** If you're interested come or see a forum member.

The forum will also be setting up a number of study groups, to make recommendations to the councils on such subjects as Velco, the curriculum, and the Anniversary fund allocations. Non-forum members who want to work in those groups should send their names to box 810 as soon as possible.

storage plant plans...

continued from page 2

amount of power supplied is fixed. The terms under which this Authority was set up required that power from the St. Lawrence Seaway and Niagara sources be sold to adjoining states. In 1985, the present contracts will expire. We hope that they may be renegotiated, for this power is of very low cost and is reliable. In view of the needs of New York State, we cannot expect an increase from this source; we will be fortunate if we can retain our present allocation. 20% of present usage comes from in-state generation and largely represents the collection of small hydro and gas turbine stations which provide peaking power. The remainder is purchased under contracts with suppliers in Canada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and perhaps New York.

The state has been fortunate that certain out-of-state utilities have in the past been willing to build their plants large enough to have long term spare energy and to sell us excess energy for short periods when they built plants in advance of needs for energy in their own territory. A vigorous search continues to be made for such possibilities, but several factors reduce the possibility of success.

First, widespread power shortages combined with resistance to the building of facilities closely related to the specific needs of the individual utility. Second, there is a fear that the Federal Power Commission will not approve proposed rate changes for the power sold out-of-state promptly - or indeed at all- despite rapidly increasing generation costs under inflationary conditions. Third, the very high cost of money reduces the enthusiasm with which utilities view the possibility of building plants larger than their own needs.

Filling the Gap

These factors, combined with the instinct that Vermont should really have more of its generation under its control, have led to the Velco-contracted search effort for sites in Vermont. If we could fill the gap between needs and sources of power forseen in 1976 and in 1980 with out-of-state purchases, we would very probably do so. However, today, with barely enough time to build a plant for 1976, no such possibility exists.

If we do build the plant, it will have to be larger than Vermont's own needs for power. Some of the output will be sold outside our borders. This is basically because the plant will have to be shut down for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair efforts and it will sometimes simply break down unexpectedly. There must be substitute sources of power to replace the output of the plant. These can be arranged for by buying from outside sources which also built their plants larger than their own needs, and which in turn will get power from Vermont when they cannot function.

Having explored out-of-state possibilities without promise of results and having considered the likelihood that energy usage will continue to rise at a rate on the order of 12% annually, we turn to more explicit considerations of what should be done in Vermont, and where in the State it should be done.

Velco's Study

The State's utilities - private, cooperative, and certain municipals - agreed that Velco should be the contracting agency through which a study of plant sites in Vermont should be arranged. The study was carried out by the staff of Commonwealth Associates, a Michigan firm, under guidelines which unfortunately tend to point very naturally in the direction of Addison County. There need be 100 acres of reasonably flat land, adequate supplies of cooling water of good quality, a railroad within five miles, and reasonably accessible transmission lines. The site should be within 75 miles of Burlington, and, if possible, be able to accept two plants. Finally, explicit attention must be given the likely environmental impact.

Commonwealth's final three choices of sites for a 400 mw cycler to run in 1976 fell in Addison County, and in searching for fossil-fueled sites, the Middlebury pumped-storage possibility was discovered.

Now let me get to the real "nitty-gritty" of the situation. Since we must have more power and the State must do more of its own generating, we must begin the process of planning for generation by isolating sites which are technologically feasible and economically attractive, i.e., of relatively lower cost. The Velco- sponsored study by Commonwealth attempted to do this. The next step must be a review of the Commonwealth recommendations using additional criteria of social, political, economic, and scientific nature. Commonwealth could not apply this type of criteria, but we who reside in Vermont can.

This process has been going on in a more or less formal way for the past few months. Everyone concerned is now aware of new factors, most particularly the intensity of the human agonizing intensity to occur wherever a plant is built. One or more plants **should** be built, in my opinion, and they **must** be built on land presently used in a different way.

The Range of Options

I suggest that there has not yet been adequate exploration of the entire range of options open for either the cycler or the pumped storage plants. Since there seems to be a concensus that Addison County does have an obligation to accept its "fair share" of plants, a minimum of one, and since the Commonwealth Report does list other possible cycler sites outside of the County in contrast to a single pumper site, let us focus on the range of options with respect to the "pumper."

Here, I fall back on my economist's instinct that a variety of possibilities exist IF the public is willing to pay additional sums beyond the cost of the initial plan. For example, the Abbey Pond literature suggests high levels of pollution in the lower reservoir when filled from Otter Creek. I have no expertise in the field of pollution, but I suggest that those apprehensive about filling the reservoir with the spring overflow from the Creek, an overflow I presume consisting of melted snow which may have mixed normal stream flow very largely free of raw sewage (disposal plants at Rutland, Proctor, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, and Vergennes), might be more comfortable if aeration or other treatment were given the incoming water. The pumping process and gravity flow from upper to lower reservoir provide further possibilities of aeration on a large scale and devices to maximum aeration might be incorporated.

There are alternatives as to the drawdown of upper and lower reservoirs. Perhaps a lesser drawdown of the lower reservoir than the 18' mentioned in Professor Saul's lecture (reprinted in the Campus Oct. 7, 1971) would open up a variety of recreational possibilities - but at higher cost of power. All the same, Vermont is very short of usable lakes, in my view, and might consider paying a price for an addition.

Those opposed to the "pumper" have expressed certain reasons for being against a certain plan detailed to a modest degree. The details do not have to be regarded as firm, in my opinion, if one is willing to consider future rate increases to pay the additional costs of a more acceptable plant. One large difficulty which occurs at this point is the fact that we have no highly-developed mechanism for determining which changes are worth incorporating and which are not. At the moment, the Public Service Board simply has to reach a position. To the degree that some may take the position that no changes in any specifications will make a pumped storage plant acceptable, my argument fails to satisfy. On the other hand, it is generally conceded that pumped storage plants have less adverse an impact on the environment than other types, and in my own present state of knowledge of alternatives and instinct for Vermont, I would favor pumped storage.

Confrontation Complex

While the argument above relating to options has been limited to the "pumper" proposal, its logic holds broadly for all possibilities under consideration. I would hope that we would see its appearances as we work toward that solution of our power supply problems best fitting our situation.

In my opinion, our society has in recent years developed what I would call a "confrontation comples." This is distinctly unfortuante. Whenever a plan is put forth by any agency, company, club, or governmental unit, one can almost invariably count on an opposition element developing - opposed to that particular scheme or proposal, and not offering meaningful alternatives.

We do not have a favorable relationship between our power needs and the time necessary to build facilities to satisfy them, thus, we cannot afford the opposition group as such, i.e., the centrally obstructionist group. We can make use of concerned citizens and groups who will recognize the dimensions of our power problem and who will work in good faith toward optimal solutions.

I still have confidence that virtually any problem is amenable to effective solution when intelligent men of good will and a mutual respect for each other work conscientiously at it. I deeply hope that we may be working toward such arrangements in our County, although the structural form they may take is not yet clear.

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Dear Mom and Dad,

Just taking a few minutes off from "hitting the books" (studying, you know). Looking forward to seeing you on you first "Parents Weekend " ! Please don't act too "shocked" when you meet Bill (my roomate). I HAVE warned you that he's a little "creepy" looking, and "forewarned is forearmed" as they say. He's sensitive so, Mom, don't give him one of those "looks" of yours. PLEASE. Dad, bring your "credit" cards, because I'm going to take you into a bookstore that will really "frazzle" you, right on Main Street. They have thousands of books there, including thousands of "paperbacks" on any subject you can name. I was in there Monday and bought "The Book of Troth" (that's the Egyptian Tarot, Mom) and also a novel, "Chocolate Days, Popsicle Weeks" - both "paperback."

"Mr. Blair" is the name of the owner. He advertises himself as "The Genial Prop." but he looks more like Buster Keaton with a pipe and glasses than a "Genial" anything. I bought a new illustrated edition of that "Yoga" book that costs $3.95 now and the book shop will gift- wrap it and mail it to Brub, so **that** birthday is taken care of. It used to cost $10.00.

I will introduce you to Mr. Blair if he is not taking a nap or goofing off somewhere. (He takes a nap every morning and afternoon, "curled up" in the celler in a great big carton of rolled up posters.) Oh - they have some "great" new posters - illustrations from H. P. Lovecraft books, and some E. C. Escher drawings !!!!!

See you Friday ! Love

Dick

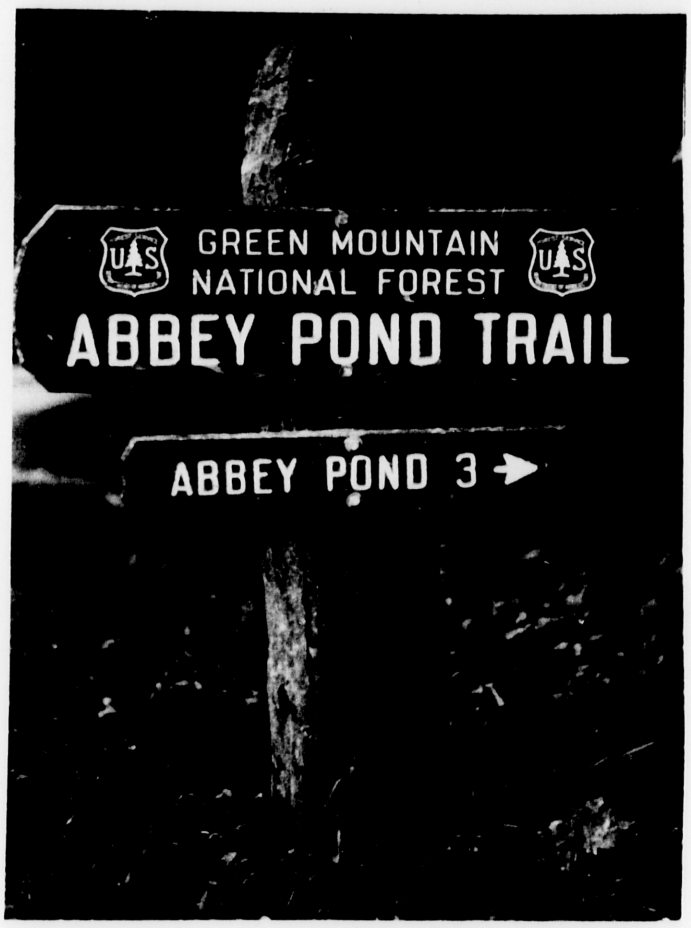
"Sell cars, buy bikes" - EQ Urges

BY TOM PLUMB

Environmental Quality is recycling newspapers, magazines, and notebook paper again this year with drop-off points in every dorm. Environmental Quality realizes that recycling paper may seem like a drop in the bucket but every small drop adds to a cleaner environment.

Tom Plumb, recycling coordinator, urges the cooperation of all the students in keeping the piles of papers neat. Environmental Quality will come by every other Saturday starting October 9 and remove these papers to the local high school from where they will be taken for recycling in Burlington.

On Oct. 9 EQ had its first collection. Although places weren't provided for newspapers until the week before, a pile between 35 and 40 feet tall was collected and taken to the high school. On October 23 EQ expects a 70-80 ft. pile. Trucks are needed to take these papers to the high school on Saturday mornings. If you have a truck and are willing to help please contact Tom Plumb, Box C702.



Abbey Pond is the site of the proposed pump storage plant.

Many students chose Middlebury College for its beauty, lack of any noticeable pollution, and isolation. But they come here with their cars and all the pollution that goes with them. There are hundreds of cars on campus and they all need to be provided with parking places and roads. This pavement covers a great portion of Vermont's countryside. A great deal of Vermont's air pollution comes from the automobile. Students in Vermont are a large proportion of the state's population and in turn their cars contribute a large proportion of this air pollution. EQ believes that students who decry the air pollution and highway problems are a major cause of these problems. EQ urges students to sell their cars and buy bicycles. You won't even have to worry about a parking space. Instead of new highways EQ suggests that you ask local officials to build bike lanes on roads and bike paths through the country. If you're afraid you won't be able to drive home for the weekend insist on better means of mass transit. Better alternatives exist but they will only become a reality if the people demand them

This week's Environmental Quality Activities include:

Tours of the Abbey Pond Pump Storage Site on Friday, October 15 and Saturday, October 16. Both will leave at 1:30 from the back of the science building.

EQ will sponsor an in-depth slide show with Dr. Van Vleck and Mr. Forbes, a local farmer, who took the slides of the area where the pump storage plant is proposed. The slides will be shown at a meeting of Campaign Velco, Wednesday, Oct. 20 in Proctor Lounge.

On October 19 at 7:30 Philip Wagner, Prof. of Geology from UVM, will speak on "Planning Pollution and Power in Addison County". The lecture is sponsored by the Middlebury Dept. of Geology and will deal with the problem from a geological viewpoint. Place of meeting will depend on the estimated size of the audience and will be announced later.

Stanton Urges Formation of Vermont Student Group

BY LISA LLOYD

Ralph Nader's envoy, Tom Stanton (a core leader of the Raiders) spoke at lunch Friday, October 8 to a small group as a prelude to Nader's speech in Burlington that night.

He said Nader came to Vermont to "leave behind the idea of a public interest student group." He cited several examples of blatant neglect on the part of large corporations which resulted in deaths or serious injury to consumers.

Campbell's Soup Company in an effort to save face, hesitated too long before recalling a shipment of chicken noodle and vegetarian vegetable soup after they knew botulism was contained in the cans. This resulted in the death of several people from this disease of the nervous system.

The Federal Aeronautics Board has passed a law prohibiting planes from discharging long black trails of smoke, but the less visible exhaust they have approved will contain more noxious gases than the present black smoke.

Mr. Stanton said that "dropping out is not the solution" to any problems because they catch up with everyone sooner or later. He encouraged the students in Vermont to follow the examples of those of Oregon, Minnesota, and 11 other states, where they have organized public interest law firms. Students of Minnesota and Oregon have been charged about $3, which they can reclaim if they choose. The total is used to finance a staff of 3-4 lawyers to represent the consumers in their attempts to assert individual rights.

He stressed the necessity of keeping this group open to all who are interested, from Young Americans for Freedom to the more radical groups of students, so that everyone will have the opportunity to work within the system and no one is left out to criticize the group's actions.

It is important that the organizational responsibility be evenly distributed throughout the colleges in the state. No one college should dominate the group. Mr. Stanton reiterated the necessity of keeping the group always open to new and diverse members because it is "essential to open government to more interest groups than are now represented."

As this is a means of working within the system, Mr. Stanton said it is easy to solicit the support of Congressmen and Senators at the beginning. Often they do not realize how radical a consumer group may grow to be, and when they do, it is too late: they have already assured it their backing. Even Senator Strom Thurmond has told his state's chapter he will give it a committee's consideration because he thinks it is a good idea.

As his last example, Mr. Stanton cited the recent case of the teamsters who claim their union does not represent all the members fairly. Some have been threatened with the loss of their jobs if they do not drive longer than the government limit of 10 hours per day and keep two separate logs, a "legal" one for the government, and a "right" one for the company. Of course they do get overtime pay, but refusal does mean dismissal.

To stay awake for 12-15 hours they often have to pop pills. If they should come down before they finish the haul, there can be disastrous results. One trucker testified at a hearing with Nader that he once had three accidents in 1 1/2 hours and did not remember any of them.

After testifying for Nader one man was to be punished for his statements at the hearing. He was not threatened by his employers but by his union which supposedly represents him. He called Nader's office and after several phone calls resulted in an excellent defense lawyer for him, the union dropped its charges.

Two days later another call came into Nader's office from a different teamster with the same complaint. Mr. Stanton said he thinks they will probably have to meet these threats with organization and strong defense lawyers about five more times before the locals give up the assaults on their members.

Union members, housewives, and consumers all need support for their claims of injustice. Such a state-wide organization as Mr. Stanton proposed would supply that kind of assistance in Vermont.

At the end of the meeting, three committees were set up to represent Middlebury in Vermont's group. Anyone interested in helping on either the Publicity, Petitioning or Coordinating Committee should contact Frank Pallone, Allen 319, Box 1222 2921.

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how to remove warts naturally by Vita-man

BY VITA MAN

Warts are a problem that face many of us from time to time. When a person wakes up some morning and finds that he has warts, he has several choices. He can do nothing, he can go to a doctor, he can bite them off, or he can consult the Campus for other ideas.

Warts will sometimes go away naturally, so doing nothing may be alright. But often they need some help. A doctor can remove them, but this could be expensive, painful, and might leave scars. Gnawing warts with your teeth or picking them with your fingernails is not good because warts are caused by a virus, which rubbing may spread to other areas.

Now we come to the natural ways, some tested and some more speculative. Tests have shown that immersion of warts in warm water (between 113 and 119 degrees) a couple of times a week for about an hour (dishwashing should do it) can help. Most warts should disappear completely or diminish in size.

One personally proven method of wart removal is applying a poultice of castor oil and garlic (pure garlic salt was used) every night before going to bed. A poultice is a soft, usually heated and sometimes medicated mass, which is spread on cloth and applied to the lesion. This method does have its drawbacks--upon waking up in the morning the aroma is not the nicest, but it did get rid of the problem.

Oral doses of Vitamin A have been shown to help. This column suggests only natural vitamins, to be explained in a later article. Doses of up to 100,000 units of Vitamin A daily have been recommended, but others recommend that unless it is severe, smaller doses (1/4 or 1/2) should do the trick.

The herbs Buckthorn Bark (Rhamnus frangula), Mullein (Verbascum thapsus), and Celadine (Impatiens pallida) are also recommended for removing warts. Buckthorn Bark (Black Alder Dogwood) and Celadine (Jewel Weed) can be made into a poultice and applied to the wart. Fresh flowers of the Mullein (Velvet Plant) should be crushed and applied to the wart.

And if none of the above methods work (you must be patient) you can always resort to Tom Sawyer's method of walking into the woods and using water from a hollow stump.

Recipe

Fluffy Rice Pudding: Steamed

ingredients:
raisins, 1/2 cup
milk, 2 cups scalded
eggs, 2 seperated
sea salt, 1/4 teaspoon
honey, 1/3
natural brown rice, 1 1/4 cups cooked
groukd cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon
ground nutmeg, 1/8 teaspoon

Add the raisins to the scalded milk. Wait 15 minutes. Meanwhile, beat the egg yolks, sea salt, and honey together. Now add the beaten eggs and the milk and raisins together. Add everything else except the egg whites. Put it into the top of a double boiler and cook over hot water until it thickens (it takes a while). After it becomes thick, remove it from heat and after cooling, mix in well beaten egg whites. It can be served chilled with fruit or anything else on top. Serves about six.

Vita Man will write a weekly column. Please address all questions, comments, and nasty letters to Vita Man, c/o Campus, Box C798, Middlebury, Vermont.

Thursday Series Offers Free Cultural Entertainment-Fun

BY KATHY CONANT

If you start from Gifford and walk west on College Street for 300 yards, civilization thins and you find yourself in Vermont farmland. This is really nice, if you like silos.

A silo, however, has its limitations as a source of entertainment. The College does realize this and, believe it or not, makes a sincere effort to bring the entertainment to us, seeing as how most of us can't get to it. One of the results of these efforts is that gala affair every Thursday afternoon known as, logically enough, The Thursday Series. The College has gone to much expense to provide these programs for our cultural edification. It would be ungraterful not to take advantage of them--especially since they are free!

Lined up for this semester is a real collection of performers, some imported, several from the home front. Guitarist Gordon Bok started the Series off on the right note with a concert of folk music. It was a concert full of relaxation and peace. This Thursday at 4:30 in Mead Chapel, Dr. Fanning and his famous singing choir are generously providing those individuals who are not in the habit of attending Sunday morning Chapel services with an opportunity to listen to some great musec. The Choir's program includes early motets and madrigals plus works by Schumann, Hindemith and Halsey Stevens.

The Choir is not the only campus talent in the Thursday Series. Also lined up for performances are Mr. Glick and Mr. Kurtzman, the Middlebury College Orchestra, and Mrs. Kurtzman. Jack Glick teaches string at Middlebury and Mr. Kurtzman is one member of that famous trio of professors who comprise our beloved music department, his particular niche being music history. That ostrich of the music department, the College Orchestra, is now bigger and better than ever under the capable direction of Mr. Todd, and has decided to raise its noble head in a concert which will feature Haydn's "Military Symphony". Various small ensembles will also be performing. To wind up the first semester, Mrs. Kurtzman, who teaches piano at Middlebury, will give a piano recital. Maternal duties made a recital last year difficult, so the anticipation for this long awaited concert is doubled.

Guest performers from the outside for the Series are William Tortolano, Jon Appleton, and Elena Cardas. Of special interest is Jon Appleton, associate professor of music at Dartmouth. He is currently Director of the Bregman Electronic Music Studio located at Dartmouth. Not only is he Director of the elctronic studio, but he also designed the studio and both teaches with it and uses it for his own composition. A Thursday afternoon with Jon Appleton, then, will be really exciting.

Martha and William Tortolano will be performing in Mead Chapel on October 21. William Tortolano is Chairman of Fine Arts at St. Michaels College in Winooski and is an excellent organist. Performing on the new Mead Chapel organ, he will be accompanying Martha Kane Tortolano, soprano.

Elena Cardas is the third Thursday Series guest. She is a first in that she is being sponsored jointly by the German Department and the Music Department. It's going to be a good semester.

If pure entertainment or cultural enrichment are not reasons enough to go hear the Thursday Series, think of them as a study break, or as a convenient way to occupy that long hour befor dinner. Whatever your motivation, take advantage of the rare opportunities the Thursday afternoon concerts offer. Stop complaining that there is nothing to do here, and go do what there is!

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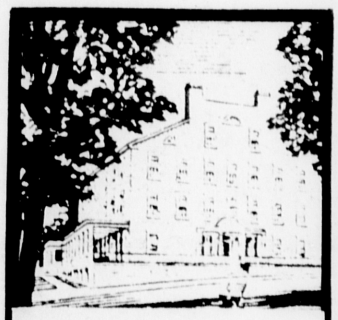

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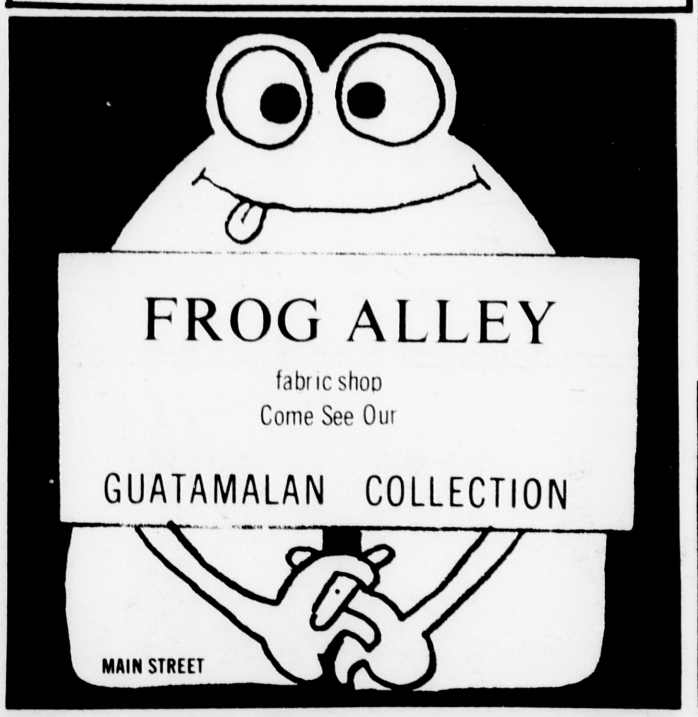

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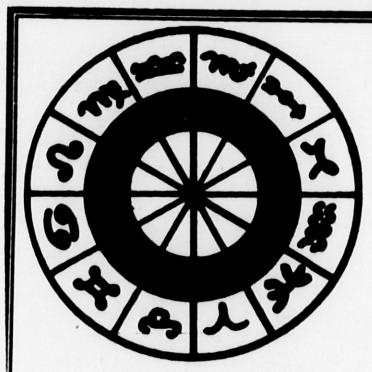

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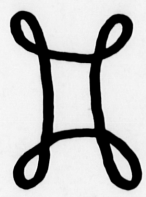
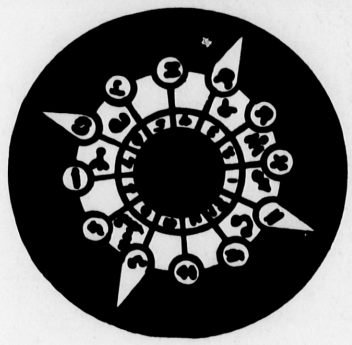


GEMINI - Two in One



BY RON DUQUETTE

Gemini, the third sign of the Zodiac, the Twins, the Communicator, the Inventor, the Musician, the Go-Between for people of two different opinions. They are of the mutable air designation, positive, masculine. Geminis are often accused of being downright flighty. This is not so much the case, as it is being merely quite restless and inquisitive. Remember that they are a dual sign and are quite capable of doing (and thinking) two things at once.

It's an odd fact that the U.S. Census Bureau records more multiple births during the month of June than at any other time of the year, i.e., while the Sun is in the Sign of the Twins.

The Gemini is quick mentally and physically, often giving the impression of being bird-like in their fast reflexes. There is a tendency to talk, and a lot of it; even if the Moon and/or Ascendant are in slower signs (Taurus or Capricorn, for example), the mind will still operate at whiplash speed, even if his tongue doesn't. It's a bit difficult to pin a Gemini to a one-track manner of thinking, as he's likely to abruptly change the subject midstream and go off in another area to investigate. It's not what I'd call a tangent; Pisces may go off on tangents, but Gemini deliberately knew where he was going when he made the change.

He is perhaps the only one (Pisces excepted) Sun-Sign that combines the traits of so many signs: Aries' dash; Cancerian indirectness; Leonian acting ability; Virgo's knack for detail; Sagittarius' bluntness in speech; Librian charm; Aquarian intelligence; Capricornian secret sensitivity. He's **almost** a one-man show, but he exhibits only certain traits in common whith other signs, and lacks others that would really fill him out properly. There are two things which are strictly in his domain: nervous energy of a high-voltage sort, and unpredictability.

The only really predictable thing about Gemini is that he is unpredictable, man or woman regardless The Gemini can be charming, and just as suddenly freeze you into a large ice-cube if you do or say the wrong thing. Now don't ask me what that "thing" is; I can't tell you; what the heck, I've only got my Sun AND Moon in Gemini. Frankly speaking, it varies from person to person. Taking the energy bit, be forewarned: unlike Cancer, Gemini has little or no use for the "old way of doing things", unless he's convinced that that is the most efficient way of operating. In fact, he's most interested in the fastest way of doing anything and going anywhere. Also a good point to remember: any Gemini, man, woman, or child, will leave you thinking that he's 2 or 3 people, mentally or physically--but you should expect that; he is a dual sign . . .

Gemini ladies are very charming, a bit fickle, certainly born with excellent, if occasionally far-out taste; very gracious hostesses; full of life; full of energy. Sounds pretty good, eh?? Don't be fooled. If you bore her she'll dump you the quickest way possible, and not bat an eyelash. Don't worry, she's not class-concious, but you have to be as quick, sharp, intelligent, and just as independent and various as she is in order for her to consider you as part of her circle. And you'll really have to be interesting if you've kept her attention and intend keeping it. Gemini women aren't proud, just independent, and tend to a "so what" attitude when reproached for their lack of staying power with one person or group of people. In this respect their independence of their Aries sisters.

Gemini men are usually glib talkers, the life of any party, full of wit and sharp remarks, lively, energetic-- but he gets bored by people who ignore him, snub him, or cut him up. He can be the nervous energy of any given organization, but can lose interest rapidly if not allowed to express his ideas, or, worse, not to implement them. He has a good deal of imagination, as well as a sense of humor, which he prefers to use in making people laugh. A prolific reader, he'll read anything and everything from **Julius Caesar** to **Origin of Species.** He'll love travel, whether actual or intellectual.

The boss with Sun in Gemini is the one of the four mutable signs who is most capable of leading. He will re-organize as he thinks is best--and works hard at making the operation work as quickly as possible. He's not impressed by tradition or "that's the way it's always been done"; he'll probably change the whole set-up just to show that it doesn't have to be done "the old way". He works best in a business where there's a lot of people involved, and where people have to be contacted. The employee who thinks to impress him will have to have done something pretty special. This boss is totally unpredictable. One day he may smile at your bad joke; the next day frown if you call him "sir"; the next day show complete indifference to you or your remarks. Basically, the man is lonely, in search of his goal (only the Muses know what THAT is); he'd just as soon leave his security to reach his goal; but remember, whether he admits it or not, he needs people very nearby to draw strength from.

A Gemini employee will be the one loaded with innovative ideas, and be full of mischief.

If anyone comes up with a harmless practical joke, something to make a few bucks, an office party, anything to break the tedium, he'll be there. However, as far as his work's concerned, he's better suited for dealing with the public or travel, rather than getting stuck behind a desk.

At any rate, having given quickly (a la Gemini) Geminian traits, I will state that in a future article, I will discuss the karmic tie between Gemini and Capricorn.

DATES: May 21-June 21
RULER: Mercury
SYMBOL: Twins COLOR: Yellow (also Blue)
METAL: Quicksilver
JEWEL: Pearl, Aquamarine
DESIGNATION: Mutable Air
FAMOUS GEMINIANS: Hubert Humphrey, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Judy Garland, Igor Stravinsky, Paul McCarthy, Joe Namath, Walt Whitman, Marshal Tito, Bob Dylan, Ian Fleming, Bob Hope, Mary Cassatt, Norman Vincent Peale, Francoise Sagan, Bennett Cerf, John Dillinger, Duke of Edinburgh.

NEXT WEEK: Cancer, the Crab

RED CROSS BLOOD DRIVE

The Red Cross Blood Drive will take place Monday, October 18 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., in McCullough Gym.

Please respond to this critical need! Anyone 18 to 65, weighing over 110 lbs., and in good health may give. It's a painless process of invaluable service to others. Also, you may receive the same amount of blood, free of charge, that you donate in any U.S. or Canandian hospital which is on a reciprocal program.

Although the drawing itself takes less than 10 minutes, plan on a full hour for registration, medical history, and (oh, horrors!) the finger prick. Those who have given before are asked to bring their donor cards.

The 8,000th pint to be given in the Middlebury area will be drawn this time, and the lucky person to whom this honor falls will be rewarded with a "a pint for a pint" at the Vermont Liquor Store. Donuts, sandwiches, juice and coffee will be served for snacks and lunch. Anyone too busy for the Monday drive will be welcome at the Town drive on Tuesday, October 19, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. Blood is one thing that can not be "manufactured"--**Please Give!!!**

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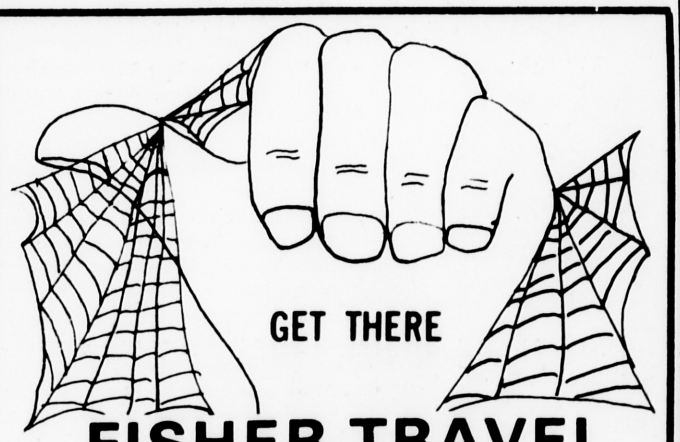
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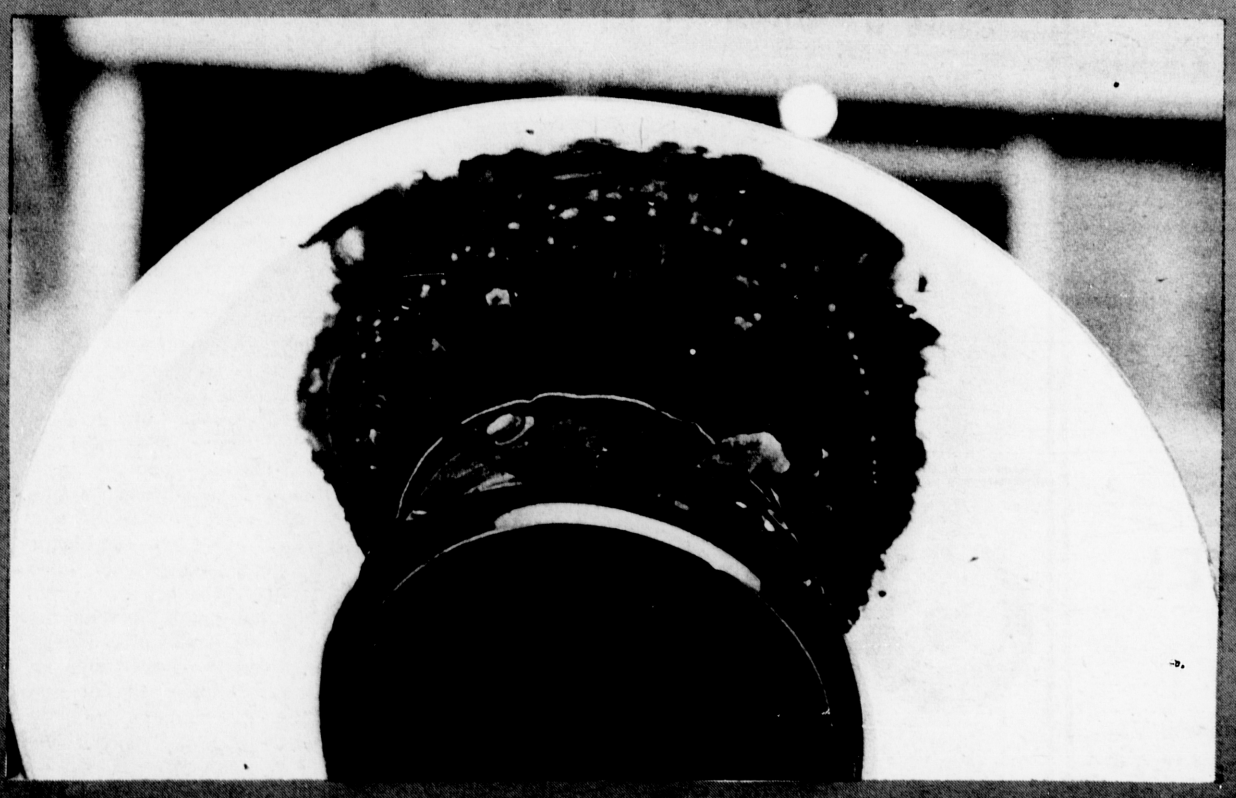

Gordon B
Profound

BY BILL WELLINGTON

The ultimate goal of any musician is attainment of the ability to express emotion through mastery of his medium. A truly great musician has incorporated his ephemeral personality into the timeless spectrum of tonality. A folksinger's mastery includes not only technical expertise but also a profound understand of the people, the common folk whose daily trials and rituals reflect the mystery of man's eternal struggles.

The very fact that Gordon Bok, a folksinger, had been invited to appear in the Thursday Series schedule marked him as an adept musician, but what he gave to those who listened in Johnson's Great Hall went far beyond technique and skill. His talks and songs spoke of the men who continually defy the grey and surly hiss of the waters off the coast of Maine in search for food with a deep and worrying spirit.

He began with a song of introduction,"Nancy Whiskey," a traditional piece which tells of the aborted travels of a weaver lost in a sea of alcohol, but with a tongue-in-cheek moral. Throughout his concert he switched back and forth from a twelve-string to a classical guitar and twice he sang accapella. He picked with a rollicky, rocking strum which sometimes gave way to a more contemplative rythym.

His songs and instrumentals spoke to two sides of the human condition. The fiddle songs, the mandolin tunes, and the tales of rum and whiskey and the brisk flight of a dairy craft told of the exhilaration and mysterious joy of living. One instrumental he played was written while sitting on the steps of the forecastle of a boat before a running fire. Bok imitated the singing of gulls overhead with an extremely and beatiful picking melody, revealing his awe and excitement in the breath of a new day.

Let

ToThe Editor:

The youth of this country has an important decision to make. Will they or will they not allow oil into the Arctic of Alaska and the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline? What they decide will determine whether we continue this downward spiral of our society and its environment or whether we finally turn the country around toward a better tomorrow.

We should not be debating this issue of oil in Alaska. Instead we should be demanding a full scale investigation into why the oil industry has become so powerful. The petroleum industry is undermining national security and threatening our very survival by squandering away resources in its lust for profits.

In less than ten years we put a man on the moon. But in nearly 80 years since the automobile has been on the streets of this country, we still get less than 15 miles to a gallon of gasoline. This is progress? Where are our priorities?

Our mass transit system is on the brink of collapse, yet the oil industry vigorously promotes the highway trust fund. Eighty per cent of all our miles of highways are paved with asphalt. What kind of social responsibility does the petroleum industry practice when it lets our cities strangle themselves just so oil can satisfy its own selfish aims?

But will the young generation follow the same path of apathy that the older generation did? If it does it will be sowing the seed for alienation and a generation gap far greater than exists today. It too can expect to feel the sting of "hypocrisy" and

Bok, Technical Expertise & d Understanding of the Folk

His other songs, particularly his song of the Bay of Fundy, spoke of hardships and hatred for that great equivocator, the sea. "Bay of Fundy" warns Maine fisherman not to try the unpredictable tides of the bay. He himself knows of the danger of Fundy and he sings in the last chorus "I don't want this grey and watery wave to be my grave." This deep and dolorous song describes the sea as an unmitigating destroyer with all the power of judgement in the grasp of her swell.

His last song which described a day fishing with two friends,Cleon and Frankie, was his most powerful piece for combined in it were elements of a fishermsn's love, hatred and need for the surging waters. Bok tells of the joy of watching the men work their nets in the river, and their joy in seeing a full net , but it is a hard fought battle with a stingy provider which forces the chorus "Oh how I hate this river." The song ends leaving the listener with the knowledge that the struggles, defeats, and joy will go on and on as they have for thousands of years.

Gordon Bok in Concert

record reviews

Church of Anthrax, Columbia

BY BOB SHAW

For the uninitiated, first of all a little background on the people involved. John Cale - Kicked out of music school for writing music too destructive to be performed. Was the legendary violist for the legendary Velvet Underground, Andy Warhol's rock group. Produced the Stooges first album, a work not noted for its complexity. Arranged **The Marble Index** for Nico, who is another story in herself, a former Germanic groupie queen whose roots (musically) lie in late medeival song. Really! Put out an album on Columbia called **Vintage Violence**, a very odd collection of deceptively simple rock songs which one critic compared to Dylan's **Highway 61** in its quality. Arranged **Desertshore** for Nico, hailed as "a work of genius which no one will listen to." Now here on this album with:

Terry Riley - Music school graduate. Member of Center of Creative and Performing Arts under Lukas Foss (which is incidentally coming to Middlebury this fall). Highly thought of classical composer whose work **In C** has been ranked with Boulez' **Marteau sans Maitre** and Stravinsky's **Sacre** by one critic. Most recent album - **Rainbow in Curved Air** - again brilliant and beautiful work with the idea of periodicity. Virtuoso organist and soprano saxophonist.

So put the two together and here it is. The album was produced by Cale out of some studio sessions he and Riley did a while ago. Riley never intended these sessions for release and on hearing the finished takes was satisfied only with **The Ides of March**, a long swirling two piano cut with a berserk drummer who sounds something like Keith Moon with jazz technique. Cale pounds out a repeating rhythm part while Riley embellishes with neo-acid and whiskey ragtime sounds and the drums go crazy for eleven minutes.

The title cut is the most instrumentally dense piece and also the one which Cale seems to control most fully. It begins with a chord drone on Cale's viola and then Cale enters again on bass with a line which repeats through the first half of the piece - he later picks up a second repeated line. Here the two bases of styles appear - Cale's fascination with drone and Riley's with periodicity. The texture thickens adding chorded harpsichord, drums, Cale's viola, and Riley's organ in swirling lines around the bass. As the piece continues, Cale picks a dissonant tone out of the drone and builds it in a three-minute crescendo of great subtlety until it takes over the piece, crashes down several octaves, and then disappears into Cale's viola scratches.

The Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles employs multi-tracked soprano sax over a strangely pedaled piano to achieve amazing mirror affects. Riley in control here, a lovely piece.

Side two opens with one of Cale's weird little songs. Vintage violence. The vocal, credited to one Adam Miller, sounds exactly like Cale and the giveaway is the repeating line, "And the miller never showed her a face that didn't know." The last cut on the side is **The Protege**, a cutely entrapping little rhythmic piece that Cale cuts short with a piercing electronic surprise. More vintage violence.

All in all a brilliant and unclassifiable album, and an excellent sampler for those who would like to dabble before tackling **Rainbow on Curved Air, In C, Desertshore, Marble Index**, or **Vintage Violence** - worthy investigations all.

CAHOOTS--The Band, Capitol SMAS 651

BY DUANE KLINE

The first thing you notice about this album is the cover. Not only is it a bit grotesque, but any of the three other Band albums have superior cover art. The same judgement holds true for the music inside. Cahoots isn't a bad album. The musicianship is first rate, and the lyrics are on a par with the first two Band albums, which is very good indeed. The problem is the songs themselves, all but one of which was written or co-written by Robbie Robertson.

On each new album Robertson has taken over more and more of the writing for the group. Robertson is one of the best rock composers around today, but here, song after song sounds like something done better in an earlier album. "Last of the Blacksmiths" and "Thinking Out Loud" sound like they could have been left off the first album because they drag along and never show any life. "Smoke Signal" doesn't work like "Look Out Cleveland" did on the second album. "The River Hymn" may celebrate the ease of country life, but when the heavenly choir descends to join in the chorus it simply becomes overdone--I just want to get up and put on another record.

What's left is good. "Life is a Carnival" starts the album off rocking with a horn arrangement straight out of the Sly Stone Songbook. Give it a 95; it's got a crazy beat and you can even dance to it. "When I Paint My Masterpiece" is a Dylan song. All I can say is that it gets better every time I hear it. Garth Hudson's accordion on this cut is great. "**Where Do We Go From Here**" may be the best song on the album. It hangs on the edge of moralizing but it comes off beautifully. Instrumentally it is one of the finest cuts on the album. "**4% Pantomime**" is a joy. It was co-written by Robertson and Van Morrison, who turns in a vocal performance which is anything but ordinary, or even listenable. It sounds like one of his legendary stage performances where he falls face first off the stage, singing all the way.

The playing on all cuts is strong. Especially good is Hudson's organ and Manuel's bass playing. Maybe the only thing really missing is that overriding vision that held the other albums together and gave them a driving force.

tters to the Editor

"hypocrite" flung at it by the next generation and with more profound vengeance.

More efficient forms of energy are being suppressed. Why? Will those concerned about the future of this country win out over greed, or will greed write the final chapters to this planet's history?

Kenneth Quade
Pembine, Wisconsin

To the Editor:

I must express my dismay at the atricle "Esperanto: Sterile Universality" in last week's Campus. The author had reached a number of illogical conclusions from valid facts and has consulted a poor source of information.

To wit:

The article states that Esperanto is "idealistic" because "people are only human and as such tend to have ethnocentric biases..." Using this line of reasoning, we could say that the concepts of translation of the learning of national languages are idealistic as well. The acceptance of Esperanto as a world auxiliary language is not, as the author contends, contingent on the perfecting of human character, but on the recognition that the International Language is more reliable and efficient than translation and less time-consuming than the learning of foreign national languages. We need to understand our enemies as well as our friends, and Esperantists wish to make communication possible between all people, regardless of their goodness or evilness.

Dr. Robert L. Baker is quoted as saying, "There is something very artificial and sterile about a language that tries to be everything to everybody", and that Esperanto is "cultureless".

In a debate, I would ask Dr. Baker to define his terms, but in this type of forum I can only guess at the meanings. Does "artificial" mean "contrived by art rather than by nature", as Webster states? Then Esperanto is artificial, and so is English and every other language. I think Dr. Baker will agree that language is a social rather than a natural phenomenon. Does "sterile" mean "deficient in ideas or originality"? Esperanto is not, neither is it "cultureless". In the years since 1887 the speakers of the International Language have evolved a unique international cultural tradition which enhances the universal appeal of the language. You may consult the most recent edition (not yet in our library) of the Encyclopedia Brittanica for an outline of Esperanto's culture and literary history.

The wide range of applications -- in Dr. Baker's pejorative form, "everything to everybody" is an asset. Esperanto has been used for the translation of authors ranging from Shakespeare to Mao Tse-Tung, as well as for original writings; it can be used to express fine shades of meaning in chemistry as well as philosophy.Certainly Russian poetry is not the same thing in Esperanto translation as in the original, but to read the original of every work would require countless lifetimes of study. The aim of the Esperanto movement is to provide a common medium for the communication that is necessarily international. This, I submit, is not an idealistic goal.

Ralph Wagner

middlebury campus

Clifford Discusses Formosan Independence

Mr. Nicholas Clifford

Nicholas Clifford, chairman of the history department at Middlebury, spent the academic year 1970-71 studying in Taiwan, on leave from the college.

BY NICHOLAS CLIFFORD

Two events this year - the visit of the American pingpong team to the People's Republic of China, and President Nixon's announcement that he would visit Peking -- have made it clear that the long freeze in Sino-American relations is over, and that in the future the attitudes of our two countries to one another may not be much better, but will at least be different. This sudden rapprochement came as a surprise to many. Most Americans probably were aware neither of the existence of the U.S. pingpong team, nor of the slow, quiet, and effective campaign by Washington in the last few years to improve our relations with Peking. In February 1971, Mr. Nixon, in reviewing our foreign policy, made not one but several references to Mao's China, and each time he called it the People's Republic of China. For veteran Washington watchers, this was the signal that something had happened. For years, the PRC has been referred to in Washington as Communist China, Red China, Mainland China, the Mao regime, or the like, and its capital city was always carefully called Peiping (Northern Peace), the Nationalist name, rather than Peking (Northern capital), the name used both by the communists as well as the Ch'ing and Ming emperors who preceded them.

Some of the most concerned Washington-watchers this year have been those in Taipei, and while most Americans may not have thought Nixon's references to the PRC particularly significant, the leadership of the Republic of China, exiled on Taiwan, certainly did. American radicals may not believe that Nixon is sincere in disengaging this country from East Asia; a different view prevails on both sides of the Formosa Straits, and while Chou En-lai is clearly delighted, the Nationalists have been upset.

After Nixon's speech, the United Daily News, one of Taipei's more independent papers, ran editorials for six days criticizing Nixon's use of the term 'People's Relublic of China' as being tantamount to recognition, and forseeing - quite accurately - that this presaged a rapid new American effort to come to terms with Peking.

The Taipei papers, of course, would never dream of using such a name for the Peking regime. Quite the opposite; the Central Daily News, organ of the ruling Kuomintang, calls the mainland 'bandit-controlled territory' and, in common with other papers, inserts extra characters in the names of PRC leaders, so that the reader learns of the activities of Mao-fei Tse-tung' (Bandit Mao) and 'Chou-tsei En-lai', (Thief Chou). Several times a week the press runs stories on horrors of life on the mainland, as evidenced by the dramatic increase in refugees escaping to Hong Kong this year (and their numbers have, in fact, recently doubled); and while it is no longer possible to portray Mao as a Russian puppet, which was the line of the 1950's , the recent disorders of the Cultural Revolution have made it pssible for the Taipei press to cite evidences of the imminent collapse of the 'false regime of the communist bandits' to use another favorite journalistic phrase.

No paper in Taiwan would consider writing in any different way. Their attitude towards their own government is marked by a similar unanimity. There is much criticism of inefficiency, a top-heavy bureaucracy, of corruption in government circles, even of excessive taxation and military spending; there is absolutely no criticism of the person of President Chiang Kai-shek, or of the main policies which his government holds - the belief that the Nationalist regime is the rightful ruling power for all of China, and that eventual reconquest of the mainland is the goal of the future. Taiwan's cult of the personality is minor league compared with the ridiculous extravagances surrounding Chairman Mao on the mainland, but it is there; innumerable signs praising Chiang, and calling for mainland recovery, decorate the streets of Taipei, and innumerable pictures of Chiang and of Sun Yat-sen appear during festivals of other celebrations, such as those held to fete visiting potentates.

This suggests something of the political climate in the city. I first came to live in Taipei in 1955, when as a result of the Sino-American treaty signed early that year, the U.S. had established a combined military headquarters in the city, and I found myself assigned to it in a very junior capacity. Taipei was still very much the wortime capital in those days; the streets were clogged with bicycles, oxcarts and pedicabs, and there was little motor traffic save for the large yellow Japanese buses, and military and government trucks and automobiles. Everywhere the military and government trucks and automobiles. Everywhere the military was in evidence - soldiers on the streets, buildings used as offices, living quarters, or schools for the armed forces. The city itself consisted of mile after mile of low, ugly, buildings, the monotony broken only by an occasional temple, or some examples of Japanese Victorian-colonial architecture - a legacy from the Japanese occupation of 1895-1945 - including the Presidential Office Building, a magnificently ugly structure which dominates the center of town. Everywhere there was the smell of soft coal smoke, mingled with the spicier smells of cooking, the whole rising above the city to produce an almost perpetual eye-burning smog.

I left Taipei a year later and did not return until the summer of 1970. The changes are phenomenal. It is now illegal to burn soft coal, but the smog is still there, made up of exhaust fumes from the thousands of buses, taxis, motorcycles and trucks, both official and private, that now clog the streets. The military are still there, but not nearly as much in evidence as earlier. The low ugly buildings have given way to high ugly buildings - banks,

Anyone for Modern Greek?

As an outgrowth of student and faculty interest, a Modern Greek study group will be offered Monday nights at 7:00 P.M. starting October 18.

This non-credit extra-curricular course will attempt to teach a working knowledge of the Modern Greek language. The group will use as its resources the language laboratory at Middlebury, texts, tapes, and a teacher of Greek form Goddard. In addition to these basics, there are a few Greek students who will assist in the instruction.

As of press time twelve students had expressed interest in the group, as well as a few members of the faculty and staff.

Thomas Huber, Assistant of German, in expressing the group's nature said, "It is not a course and it is not given," but it is rather a study group for those interested in learning Greek on their own time.

Anyone interested in further information concerning the Modern Greek Study Group can contact the Language Department in Sunderland. There will be a small fee to cover the traveling expenses of the teacher from Goddard.

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business houses, department stores, and many hotels, to handle the growing number of tourists, largely Japanese and American, who come every year.

Miracles and Growing Pains

All this is evidence of the booming economy of the island, or at least of its capital city, and even its enemies admit grudgingly that Taiwan has some claim to be considered one of the few economic miracles of East Asia. A. I. D. ended its program in 1965, but the island has continued to have one of the fastest growing economies in the world (an annual rate of 8.5% at the moment). Land reform, begun in 1950 and completed in 1962, has drastically reduced tenancy, and even with a growing population, Taiwan has continued to produce a food surplus. The stores, in major towns like Taipei, Taichung, and Koahsiung, are filled with food, clothes, and consumer goods--radio and TV sets, refrigerators, electric fans and air conditioners--many of them from Japan, but more and more being produced in Taiwan itself. Taipei is not Hong-Kong, where store after store is crammed with the latest marvels of Japanese and western technology, but neither does it have the same contrast between the very very rich and the very very poor that one sees in the colony.

This is the bright side of the picture. There is another side too. Taipei, in common with many other cities, is undergoing sharp growing pains, as its population increases too fast for the municipal authorities to handle. Power failures are frequent, and the summer typhoon rains bring bad floods down town; the city lacks a supply of drinking water, and while slum clearance con tinues, new slums appear. Internationally, Taiwan has a highly unfavorable trade balance with her chief trading partner, Japan, who provides 44% of her imports, but takes only 15% of her exports. It is an attractive market for foreign investors, both Japanese and western, but this is due in part at least to the lack of a strong trade union movement, and the existence of a wage rate considerably lower than Japan's. Critics complain that the government spends too much making Taipei a showcase for foreign visitors, while the rest of the island is shortchanged.

What the foreigner does feel, more than any economic pinch, is the political climate of the island. To Chiang and his admirers, Taiwan is Free China, but it soon becomes apparent that 'free' means anti-communist and little else. Political and intellectual freedom have never been outstanding characteristics of any Chinese government, and today the PRC is undoubtedly one of the most tightly controlled regimes in the world. Taiwan is better in this respect--there is far more freedom of movement, for example, and as long as the basic policies of the government are not questioned, there is more freedom of expression. Nevertheless, to one unused to political and intellectual repres sion, life in Taiwan can come as a shock. This is not due to the attitudes of the people, or the officials, civil or military, with whom one comes in contact; they are--to foreigners, at any rate--as courteous, helpful, and efficient as could be imagined. The impression comes rather from the way in which the government quite clearly controls the political, intellectual, and moral outlook of the nation.

Japanese language publications cannot be brought in by private individuals. Movies are censored; so are incoming books and magazines (even **Time** and **Newsweek** are seized from time to time.) While there are political parties other than the Kuomintang, and they are occasionally allowed to win elections on the local level, there is no serious challenge to the top KMT leadership. Chinese wishing to leave the country must go through a long tedious process to obtain permission; most students wishing to study abroad must take a liu-hsueh k'ao, an examination to study abroad, and they are questioned, among other things, on their grasp of Nationalist political orthodoxy. There is a secret police, and through the grapevine one hears stories of arrests and imprisonments, even executions, of the dissident, both real and suspected. Serious critics of the government have been brutally silenced. The government, considering itself in a state of war with the mainland, has kept Taiwan under martial law since 1949, and thus manages to circumvent the guarantee of civil liberties in the Chinese constitution. And finally, the political, military, and to a certain extent, economic leadership has remained a monopoly of the mianlanders who sought refuge on the island after the communist victory of 1949.

The placards are of Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Yat-sen. The vertical slogan reads: 'with one heart and strength united, overthrow Mao and save the nation.'

Historical Development

This is the real point of friction between the government and many of its subjects. Taiwan today has a population approaching 15,000,000, and of that number some 2.5 million are mainland refugees. The remainder are Taiwanese, which is to say that they are the descendants of the Chinese, largely from Fukien and Chekiang provinces, who came over in the 15th century and later, to settle Taiwan (there are in addition a number of aboriginal tribes in the mountains--they are Malaysian, not Chinese, in origin, and are the real natives). Ethnically, these old settlers are Chinese, their language is Chinese dialect, and their culture is a variant of Chinese culture.

Both the PRC and the Nationalists agree that Taiwan is historically part of China, and cannot be considered separately from the mainland. There are Taiwanese who would not agree, and they have some history on their side. It was not until the 18th century that the imperial government began slowly to assert its control over the island, and as late as 1871 the Ch'ing government asserted that anti-foreign disorders on Taiwan were not its affair, since the island lay outside its jurisdiction. Not until 1885 did Taiwan formally be come a province of China. In 1895, as a result of defeat, China ceded Taiwan and the Pescadores to Japan, and in the ensuing years Japan, while doing little to encourage local political development, did much to build a base for its economic development. At the Cairo Conference in 1943, Churchill, Roose velt and Chiang Kai-shek declared that the island had been 'stolen' by the Japanese, and would be restored after the war to the Republic of China. In 1945, when Japan surrendered, it was accordingly Chiang's troops who occupied the island.

Despite the claims of both Nationalists and Communists then, there is no question that the historical experience of Taiwan has been considerably different from that of the mainland; indeed a Taiwanese recently argued in the **New York Times** that China's extension of control in the 18th century was an imperialist move similar to the British takeover of India at the same time, and that Taiwan should be decolonized now as other countries of East and Southeast Asia have been since 1945. When the Nationalists arrived in 1945 they appear to have been greeted as liberators. The new government however, behaved in classic carpet-bagging fashion, shattering the islanders' illusions, and the tension finally broke in an island-wide uprising, which began in Taipei on 28 Gebruary, 1947. The governor, General Cen Yi put it down brutally, killing between ten and twenty thousand people, an episode described at length in George Kerr's recent **Formosa Betrayed**. Chen Yi was removed, and later executed by the Nationalists--not for his treatment of the Taiwanese, but for his willingness to negotiate with the communists when he was on the mainland in 1948-49.

The suppression of the 'Two Twenty-Eight' rising, as the Taiwanese call it, seems to have ended any dream the islanders might have had that their return to the Chinese motherland would be an improvement over their life as colonial subjects of Japan. Things have improved since then, but at the same time there has been a growth of political awareness which has taken the form of a movement for Taiwanese independence from both Chinas, nationalist and communist.

Independence Movement

It is impossible to know how strong the Taiwan independence movement is. Foreigners know little of it, in part because few foreigners, even Chinese speakers, can speak the Taiwanese dialect. Missionaries are exceptions to this rule, and many of them, both Protestant and Catholic, sympathize with the as pirations for in-

continued on page 14

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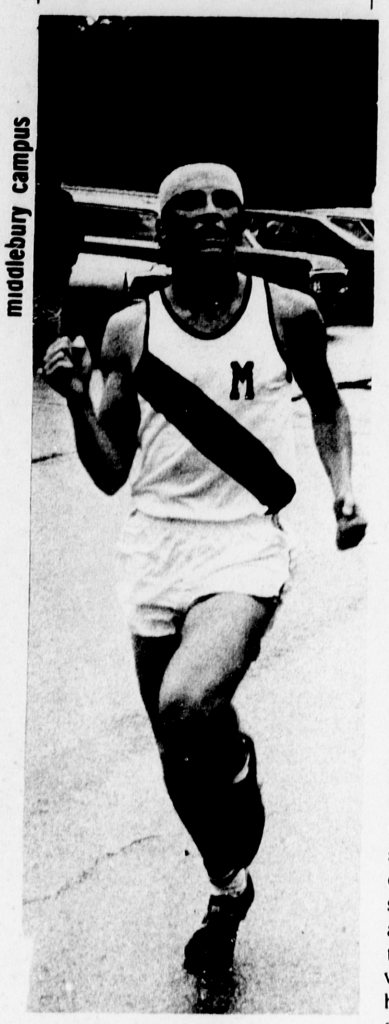


Several times a week, a 12 to 15 mile training prance is the weary bane, though hopefully potent trainer of John Bower's Middlebury Cross Country Team. Interspeed amongst the stamina-building marathons are myriad 8-minute "short" sessions separated only be enough time for a deep breath. Striking a balance between the skills of these two exercises, the Panthers initiated the season with an arduous four-way contest between Colby, MIT, Bates and Middlebury on the hilly Colby course.

Although the Panthers brought home third place honors, Joe McNulty and Gary Johnson, finishing second and fourth respectively, established themselves as top contenders on the Northeastern circuit. McNulty ran a desperate race with home course champion Lou Paquin, only to fall back in the closing 400 yards. Other finishers for the Panthers included Dag Berntsen, 13th; Rod Francett, 16th; and Bill Holland, 18th.

Noting the Middlebury void in the fourth through 12th positions, Coach Bower indicated that the width of this gap between his first two men and the anchoring three would prove pivotal in his squad's win-loss balance.He expressed confidence that McNulty and Johnson could consistently clock in the top three, but said they would need stronger finishes by their team mates to insure victories.

McNulty Clocks Twin Wins

Peculiar to Northeastern cross-country teams is the tendency for most star harriers to have their primary athletic interest in skiing. (PF75% of the Panther squad is so inclined.) Because of this, several road race events, particularly beneficial training for cross-country skiing, have been scheduled.

Burke Mountain was the site of the first such 6-mile contest. McNulty and Johnson swept the one and two spots while the remaining Panthers dominated the field with an 8th by Francett, 11th by Dave Lantz, 14th by John Estel, 15th by Peter Wiswell and 22nd for Scot Mac Innes. (An interesting sidelight of the meet was a sixth place finish by a Women's Lib distaffer, Martha Rockwell of Putney.) In another road race at New Briton, Conn., McNulty and Johnson again outpaced the field for top honors.

Although portentious signs for successful competition in the Eastern Regional Cross Country Meet, Joe McNulty's fine performances in his first three outings are even more exciting as indicators of a well-spent summer training with the U.S. Cross Country Ski Team in Colorado and of a strong likelihood for a berth on the U.S. Olympic Team. Dave Lantz is another harrier candidate for Olympic Nordic competition.

Coach Views Squad

During the week prior to the Williams meet, Coach Bower paused to analyze and comment on his squad. "We have quite a bit more depth this year than last. As for specific strategy, that's a diffictult to plan because we have no scouts; but for ourselves, we have in McNulty and Johnson two strong runners who can go out strong and hang on. In contrast, our number three man, Berntsen, sets a slow pace but finishes with a trememdous burst. Furthermore, we've got a team which runs particularly well on hills, so rolling courses should give us the advantage.'

Commenting on the mental attitude of the harrier, Coach Bower spoke of cross-country as one of the most introverted of sports. He said that concentration and self-analysis must be continuous. The runner is always analyzing his stride, his inner tension, his breathing, and the terrains. Because cross-country is basically an individual sport in which the runner's will and drive are utmost, he is only subconsciously aware of the other runners.

Williams Edges Panthers

Although their opening three meets augured well for the Panthers, the rain and dark clouds on the morning of the contest proved the truer omens for Saturday's homecoming event with Williams. Racing under adverse conditions, the highly favored Williams team edged to victory by a 27-28 margin.

Middlebury controlled the course holding doen the first, third, fifth, sixth, and eighth slots. A relaxed, smooth-running McNulty held the lead from start to finish for a quick 25:14. Tom Haig of Williams was seven seconds out followed by Midd's Hohnson. Williams' sleepers pirated the fourth, fifth, and sixth positions, pushing Francett back to seventh, Berntsen to eighth and Holland to ninth.

Coach Bower was quite pleased with his squad's performance and admitted that they did better than expected. His singular and smiling comment was, "It was close. It was really close."

From here on out, the season will be a demanding one. Upcoming matches include St. Michaels and Colby, October 13, and Coast Guard and Amherst, October 16.

Field Hockey Victorious

KIM WILLIAMS

The women's field hockey team has been nothing short of sensational thus far this fall. With a record to date of 3-0, the team has aspirations of an undefeated season.

The first game was a rather one-sided affair, with the Panthers hammering Plattsburg to the tune of 16-0.

Following their opening victory, the women ran into a rugged Middlebury Union High School squad. They faired little better. Sparked by an impressive offensive effort, the College overwhelmed MUHS, 6-1. This was an especially sweet victory, for the high school has decisively beaten the Panthers for the past several years.

Colby Junior College was the next victem of the women's relentless onslaught, by a 5-1 margin. The game was played in a miserably persistent drizzle making the field extremely slippery and soggy. Middlebury apparently had somewhat of an inherent advantage as they have been working with a sponge-like field all season.

The logistics of women's field hockey are similar to those of soccer -- eleven players on a 100 yard field. The offense includes five players -- a center, two inners, and two wings. The defense is comprised of three halfbacks, two fullbacks, and a goalie.

Although to an unassuming bystander field hockey may seem brutal and sporadic, it is actually a game of fundamental skills and infinite control. In addition to the rules such as "penalty corners" and goalie free free "hits" (kicks to the ignorant), there are various regulations that keep the game from becoming a terrifying brawl. Sticks must be kept below shoulder level at all times; "undercutting," dangerous hitting, and tripping are all fouls.

Field hockey requires a certain amount of endurance as anyone who has ever watched or competed in those interminable thirty-minute halves will testify.

UVM,tne team's arch rival, is the team's next opponent. Although the Catamounts in the past have repeatedly squelched Middlebury, chances for a victory look promising.

Future matches include a rowdy Castleton on Oct. 20, and a rematch at MUHS on Oct. 27.

Football Drops Heartbreaker

BY JOHN DOHERTY

The Middlebury Panthers' unbeaten skein came to an abrupt halt last Saturday, as a tough Williams team managed a 33-28 come-from-behind win in the rain and mud at Porter Field. A homecoming crowd that filled the stands saw a 28-14 half time lead dwindle away in the final 2 minutes of play.

The effect of the wet conditions were certainly evident in the first minutes of play, as Middlebury fumbled in its own territory the first two times it had possessions of the football. The Panther defense held strong on the first turnover, but could not contain the Williams offense a second time, as the Ephmen tallied the first points of the contest, 7-0.

The Middmen came right back, however, as Peter Mackey led a drive downfield that culminated with a 25 yard pass to Junior Coleman for the TD. The conversion attempt was fumbled, though, leavingthe Panthers with an early 7-6 deficit.

Senior Dave Furney set about to remedy that situation as he picked off a Williams' pass and returned it to the Williams 45. The resultant Midd attack was sparked by freshman back Tom O'Connor with some long gainers until Phil Pope went across for the 6 points, with 4:20 left in the first quarter. An attempted 2 point conversion failed, leaving the Panthers with a 12-7 lead.

Williams opened the second quarter with a brutal display of its inside ground game, driving to an early score behind the running of Mike Fitzgerald.

Their 14-12 lead didn't stand too long, as QB Pete Mackey struck quickly with a 40-yard pass play to Tom O'Connor, followed by a 20-yard toss to Terry McQuirk for the tally. Middlebury jumped ahead, 20-14, as Mackey went to his split-end Coleman for a two-point conversion.

The Panther defense stiffened, forcing Williams to kick. Fine runbacks by Doug Cramphin, along with Phil Pope, gave the Middlebury team excellent field position then and throughout the day. The offense took advantage, and moved downfield until O'Connor took in another Mackey pass for the touchdown. Mackey followed again with a two-point conver sion pass to McQuirk to gain a 28-14 lead.

A 40 yard return by Doug Crampin along with a 30 yard pass to O'Connor threatened again for the Panthers in the final minutes of the half. A fake field goal attempt to O'Connor failed, however, and the score remained 28-14.

The second half brewed defeat, when, after stopping the initial Williams series, QB Mackey was intercepted. The Ephmen took the ball from inside the 50 and moved in for a score with 2:30 left in the third quarter. Co-Captain Doug Arnot broke through, blocking the extra point, to hold onto a 28-20 lead.

Williams came on in the fourth quarter. They picked off a Mackey pass on their own 30 to set up a drive that featured their groundgame once again. A plunge over center at 5:45 brought them to within 2 points of the lead. Paul Viani and Doug Arnot then crashed through to drop the Williams quarterback as he attempted to pass, preserving a 28-26 lead.

Phil Pope gave the offense good field positions on the ensuing kick-off as he tore to the midfield stripe before being downed. The Panthers stalled, however, and were forced into a punt that was returned to the Midd 40. The heartbreaker came with 2:20 left in the game as Williams plunged in for a TD and a successful conversion to lead 33-28.

The offense of the Panthers came back strong, however, as Mackey moved the team deep into Williams territory via the passing route. Finally, with 67 seconds left in the game, the Middmen lined up on the Williams 13. A fumble ended the hopes of an unbeaten season, and Williams ran out the clock for a 33-28 win.

Midd defense moves in

DU Leads Close Intramural Race

With the touch-football season half over, DU leads the league with five wins and no defeats. CP is a close second with four wins and no defeats followed by a strong ZP team with four wins and one loss.

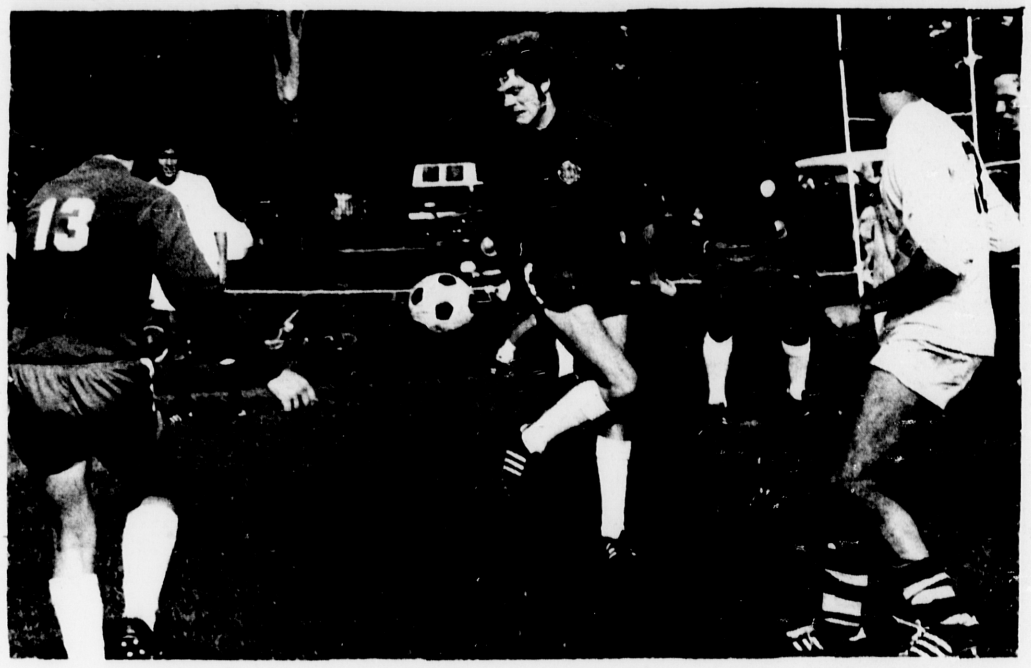
DU got by strong SE this past week in a 17-0 thriller to remain undefeated. CP beat PKT 16-0 to remain undefeated. ZP 's only loss to date was to DU by an 8-0 score. DU, CP, SP are fielding teams with good depth, using an offensive and defensive platoons to tire out their opponents.

Heads will be cracking next Monday, October 11th when DU and CP meet to decide who takes over first place. ZP should continue on their winning way, meeting PKT. ZP is still a contender for top honors with DU and CP. However, with only half the game schedule completed, all the top eight teams will have a great chance to improve their standings.

Freshman teams from Hepburn and Stewart are doing well and getting stronger each game. In twenty-four games scheduled to date, only two have been won by default.

TOUCH FOOTBALL
STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost
DU	5	0
CP	4	0
ZP	4	1
ASP	2	2
SE	2	2
Stewart	2	2
KDR	2	2
Hepburn	2	3
Faculty	1	3
Hadley	0	4
PKT	0	5



Kevin Candon — casualty

"B" Soccer Takes Opener

BY MIKE MUNROE

Middlebury's "B" soccer team opened its 1971 season last Saturday by downing R.P.I. 3-0 at Troy, New York.

R.P.I. had a slight edge having played two matches, winning one and losing the other. As things progressed, though, R.P.I.'s experience was not the determining factor , and a blustery wind proved to be the most important element. The team that had the wind at their backs had a decided advantage. In the opening period, Middlebury had the wind and relentlessly applied the pressure, but could not dent Rensselaer's defense.

As expected, the second period was a complete reversal. The Engineers kept the ball in Middlebury territory, but led by Bill Grandante, the Panthers were able to stave off R.P.I's offensive burst.

In the third period, the wind

again came to the aid of Middlebury. But not until the waning minutes of the period could the Panthers muster a score. Halfback Gordon Barr's shot deflected off a defenseman and eluded the grasp of the R.P.I. goalie for a 1-0 edge.

In the final quarter, the wind had seemingly little effect on the Panther offense. They added two insurance goals to seal the victory. Center forward Dave Wilson rammed in a Neal McNealus pass for the 2-0 lead. The second score of the period and the final of the game was netted by Mike Cushman on a vicious blast from thirty yards.

A happy group of Panthers left R.P.I. with their sights on the Oct. 20 clash at Windham.

MIDD BOOTERS WIN WET ONE

BY DAVE MCCORMICK

Saturday morning the rains came to Middlebury; so did MIT's varsity soccer team. After watching 88 minutes of players slipping while trying to turn a corner, and high kicks sailing far over the MIT goal, I think the rain gave Middlebury more problems than did MIT.

The Panthers won the game 3-0, giving goalie Phil Davis his first shutout of the year. However, the score was not indicative of the game. Middlebury completely dominated play from the opening whistle, only to be repeatedly turned back by MIT goalie Fred Aden or to have the wet ball slip off a foot and miss the net. The first half ended 0-0, the Panthers having taken 25 shots at the MIT goal. the Engineers could manage but seven.

The Panthers took control in the third period, taking numerous shots, but they did not score. Andy Jackson finally broke the deadlock on a pass from Charlie Jackson with 1:53 remaining. This goal turned the tide for the Panthers. Shots started to hit the net, and throughout the remainder of the game the Panthers pressed the MIT defense.

In the fourth period Brian Lewis picked up a pair of goals, an unassisted effort at 16:22, and one on a pass from Dave Pentkowski with 8:02 left in the game. Goalie Phil Davis did however, have his most severe test during the last period but stymied all MIT attempts to score.

Middlebury played unquestionably well; the Panthers controlled the ball for most of the game. Had the field not been soggy from the aggravating rain, and the ball dry, the score would have been much more lopsided in Middlebury's favor.

The victory leaves the Panthers with a 2-3 record. Games this week are against Norwich at home on Wednesday and away at Trinity Saturday.

(Ed.'s Note: Prior to the MIT affair, Middlebury beat St. Michael's 4-3 , lost to Williams 2-1, and bowed to Springfield 5-1.)

OLD CHAPEL NOTES

Any student interested in tutoring children (1st thru 12th grades) on a 1-to-1 basis in the Middlebury area should leave his name with Cynthia Bear in the Dean of Students' office. Names should be in before Friday, October 15.

Any male student interested in working with high school boys should see Cynthia Bear in the Dean of Students' office.

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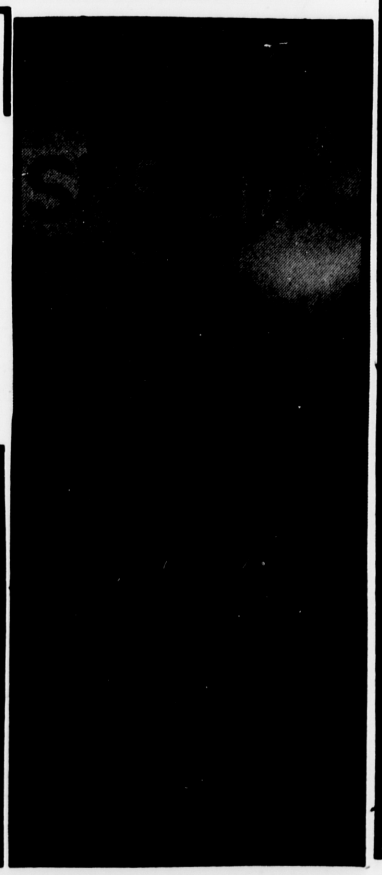

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Formosan Independence

continued from page 11

dependence. The best treatment of the movement is to be found in a recent book by Professor Douglas Mendel (Middlebury, '42), **The Politics of Formosan Nationalism.** But reliable information is hard to come by. On Taiwan itself, the movement has been thoroughly suppressed, and it is a subject that one simply does not discuss in public; indeed at times is seems that the government fears the TIM even more than it does the communists, and occasionally it tries to link the two. The attempt is not particularly convincing, since the movement has been condemned in equally strong terms by Peking, where it is seen as an inspiration of American imperialism. It has some considerable following among Taiwanese students in this country, where an organization known as the United Formosans for Independence (UFAI) has tried, not very successfully, to bring their views to the attention of the American people and the government.

In 1965 the movement was badly hurt by the defection of Dr. Thomas Liao, one if its leaders, to the Nationalists, but this loss was perhaps balanced by the escape in 1970 of Professor Peng Mingmin. Prof. Peng, former chairman of the political science department at National Taiwan University, had worked with the government, serving on the Chinese delegation to the U.N. in 1961, and his case was often cited as evidence of the absence of friction between islanders and mainlanders. Then, however, he was arrested in 1964 on a charge of sedition, and held under house arrest until 1970 when, in circumstances not yet made public, he managed to elude his guards. He first surfaced in Sweden, and then came to this country, where he now teaches at the University of Michigan. Some publicity for the movement came from his case, as also from the attempt of a Taiwanese student to assassinate Chiang Ching-kuo (Chiang Kai-shek's son) when he visited New York in April 1970.

The movement thus is suppressed at home, weak and divided abroad. The official position in Taipei is that there is no distinction between Taiwanese and mainlanders. Taxed with evidence of mainlander leadership in politics, in police, and armed forces, the government responds that it is, after all, the government of all of China, and that Taiwan is only one province, and is represented in proportion to its importance in all of China. Nevertheless, it is possible that as the China situation changes, the TIM may become a force in the island's affairs. The UFAI spokesmen in this country condemn the Nationalist and Communist views that Taiwan is an integral part of China, and they are not much happier with the 'two China' policy which the U. S. has adopted; to them the solution lies in a 'one China, one Taiwan' policy. They maintain that Taiwan's future should be determined by Taiwanese; it is not a question for mainlanders, like Chiang Kai-shek or Chou En-lai to decide, nor is it up to President Nixon to use it as a bargaining counter in his desire for a rapprochement with Peking. If Prof. Mendel's surveys are correct, most islanders, given a free decision, would opt for independence, at least for the immediate future. Integration with the PRC at present holds few attractions for them; Mendel reports Taiwanese telling him that the 'red pigs' of Mao would be just as hated as the 'white pigs' of Chiang.

Problems and Possibilities

There are, of course, major problems in the TIM program. Most important is the absence of any overt organization on Taiwan at present. Secondly, there is the intransigence of Peking on this issue, although Chou En-lai's rhetoric on the 'liberation' of the island has recently been less flamboyant than in the past. But in his interview with James Reston last summer, he spoke of his fears that an independent Taiwan would become a dependency of Japan, and this is certainly a possibility. Finally, there have been rumors for years that the mainland leadership on Taiwan, faced with the loss of U. S. support, would come to terms with Peking, over the heads of the Taiwanese people, for an integration of the island into the PRC. What the Taiwanese reaction to this would be can only be guessed at; last summer Prof. Peng told the press that such an agreement would spark another Taiwanese revolt. G. Hudson, a British writer on Chinese affairs, reports an interesting variant of the rumor, and suggests that an American pull-out will lead Chiang Ching-kuo, the Russian-educated heir apparent, to turn to the Soviet Union in a mutual aid alliance against the common Maoist enemy. This appears to be highly unlikely.

America has already taken a number of steps to disengage herself from Chiang Kai-shek, both diplomatically and militarily, and any weakening of our support for the Nationalists is bound to raise hopes among the Taiwan independence leaders. It is quite conceivable that in the long run, the best course for Taiwan would be integration with the PRC, and the UFAI leaders in this country leave open this option. They insist only that it be done on their terms, rather than on the terms of any mainlanders, Nationalist or Communist. By and large, small countries striving for independence have not done well recently. I, for one, hope that the old American myth of seeing Chiang Kai-shek as the leader of all China does not give way to a new myth that sees Taiwan simply as part of the People's Republic, as if history made no difference. In our desire for closer relations with Peking, it would be easy and convenient for us to pretend that such was the case; but would it be right?

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FOOD AND FOLIAGE
THE DOG TEAM

Water Witching- Arthur Senna

BY CINDY ENGLISCH

Arthur Senna is a water dowser. He just celebrated his 86th birthday and he lives outside of Jericho with the Ayers family and his collie Lassie and a cat.

You may wonder what a water dowser is. Dowsing is done by holding the ends of a forked twig in one's hands with the palms up and thumbs away from the body. It has to be a stick from a tree bearing a pitted fruit: for example choke-cherry, apple, or peach (one of the best). Arthur says, "Now, I like the witch-hazel best." When the dowser comes over a source of water, the single end is pulled down. It also works for minerals.

Arthur did some dowsing for me. He took a 1955 quarter from his pocket. "Pure silver," he said, "before they started putting alloys in the center. It has to be pure. I'll leave the room and you hide it under any of the cards spread on the table and I'll find it for you." Sure enough, the single end was drawn down to the card where it was hidden. I tried it with Arthur. He held my right hand and I held the other half of the stick with my left. Over the quarter the stick was forced down against Arthur's resistance. He's broken many sticks that way. I felt the pull.

"I didn't know I had the gift until I was fifty years old. One day my brother Frank was witchin' and he said, "Come 'ere, Arthur, you should try." About fifteen years back, the town of Williston was completely without water. The bishop called Frank down with his divining rod. Frank found water right under the front steps of the monastary. "Dig down 350 feet," he told the town. They dug and hit water. Arthur located all the water veins on our farm and on the Ayers' land. There is a stream running under the Ayers' kitchen eleven feet down. Arthur can judge how far below the ground it runs and its depth.

He also found mica on our farm: a three-acre mine on the back property. "I was out diggin' a post hole when I come on some chunks of black stone. I figgered it was some old coal that old man Bradley heaved out a long time ago. I set 'em in the stove overnight. Come next morning I took 'em out exactly as they went in. Black as coal but it wasn't coal." The state geologist diagnosed it as mica. The divining rod worked on the mineral. Mr. Ayers verified the mine with a Geiger Counter which "whistled like a chipmunk," as he described it.

There are dowsers who come from all over the United States annually to a meeting in Danville, Vermont, every October. There are a lot of big talkers who claim that they can also locate lost dogs and children. One man claimed he could find where a man's money was going. Arthur and Mr. Ayers agreed - "I've had enough of 'em," said Arthur. Witching he considers a gift. It is one that you have to discover - you may have it.

lofty ideas inspire room expansion

BY DIANE GODFREY

Many Middlebury students are becoming 'loft freaks.' Lofts are especially popular in the new dorms, because of the high ceilings in the top floor rooms.

Several people are making good use of the available space by building lofts that are just big enough to sleep one person. The man behind many of these lofts is named 'Eppy.'

Last summer the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity hired 'Eppy' to rebuild parts of their frat house. For this service he was offered free room and board for a semester, on the condition that he join PKT. Naturally he agreed.

This semester, Eppy needed money for books, so he offered his services as carpenter to a few of his friends who wanted lofts built in their rooms. Word of Eppy's talents and reasonable rates spread quickly. He has now built eight or nine lofts, including one with double-bed accomodations and another with a spiral staircase leading up to it. Eppy says, however, that the staircase isn't really strong enough to hold anybody who weighs more than 50 pounds, but is mainly for decoration.

Two independent souls have built a different style of loft--theirs rises about 4-1/2 feet off the ground, giving them, in effect, a split-level room. The loft is set up as a living room, complete with easy chairs and stereo. Underneath the loft are the beds, with a cleverly designed front which is reminiscent of a log cabin. An ironing board serves as a door to the bedroom.

Unfortunately, direct references as to the location of the lofts cannot be made because their construction is frowned upon by campus authorities. Most people plan to take their lofts down at the end of the year. Meanwhile, they are simply using the small amount of space they have to its full capacity. They are also having a lot of unusual fun.

Production Seminar "The Cherry Orchard"

This semester's production seminar, directed by Eric Volkert, has begun rehearsals on Chekov's 'The Cherry Orchard'. The cast, which is unusual because several characters are being played by two actors, will produce differing performances from night to night.

Actors and actresses are: Alexandra Elson, Beverly Conant, Ann Martin, Linda Headley, Andrew Bloch, John Martinuzzi, Jon Emerson, Nat Forbes, Molly McKitterick, Amy Gootenberg, Ron Duquette, Janet Higbee, Dagmara Brunst, Peter Driscoll, Bruce Chapin, and Eugene Pomeroy. Jan Crean is Assistant Director, Isabel Brown, Stage Manager, Jane Bookstaver, Assistant Stage Manager, Ron Duquette, Musical Director, Ann Martin, Choreographer, and Eugene Pomeroy, Researcher.

In conjunction with 441, Cap Potter is conducting a seminar in stage design, whose participants will create the stage set, costumes and lighting for the production. The following students are working with Mr. Potter in 442: Madelaine Alexander, Anne Cady, John Guest, Rona Kayeum, Bruce McLaughry, David Norton, Shylaja Paulose, Susan Pond, Carol Simmermacher, David Toplin, Michael Terwilliger and Victor Beard.

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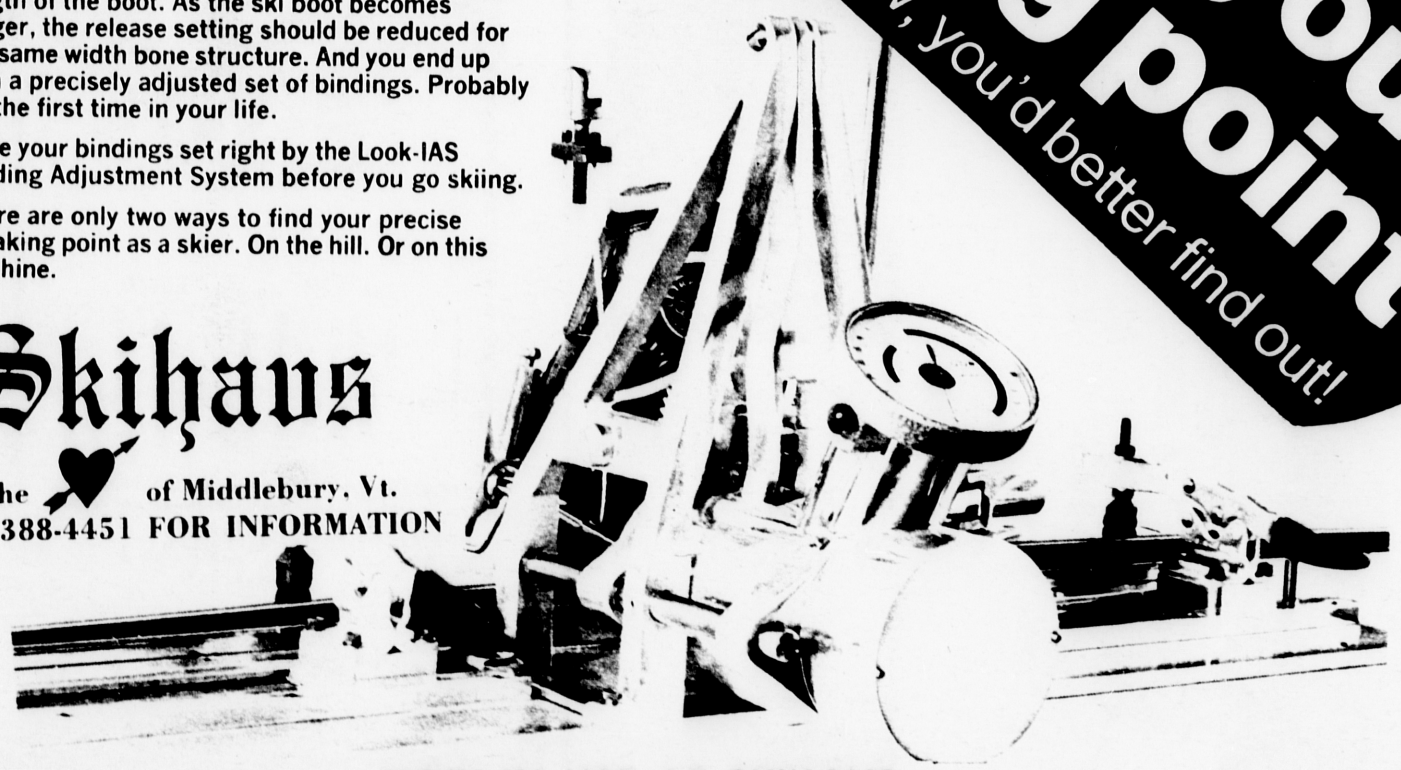

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